

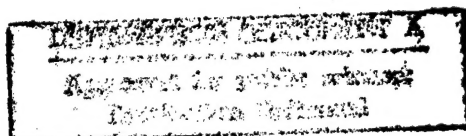
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7 September 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2686



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7 September 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2686

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SONANGOL ANNOUNCES NEW OIL, GAS DISCOVERIES

AB191902 Luanda ANGOP in French 1700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda, 19 Aug (ANGOP)--The Angolan National Petroleum Company [SONANGOL] yesterday announced the discovery of new oil and natural gas wells in the maritime exploration area situated in the Congo Basin. The area has been named Bloc 2.

These discoveries were made following drilling at three new wells by the American company, TEXACO, which is jointly operating with SONANGOL, BRASPETRO and TOTAL.

The Sulele I well, situated about 15 miles off the coast, showed a production capacity of 1,200 barrels of oil a day, with a density of 36 degrees API and a maximum pressure of 520 PSI, through a half inch orifice. The maximum peak load of gas obtained was 8.4 mm per cubic feet with a pressure of 1,570 PSI.

The tests carried out at the Mavangua II well, situated 16 miles off the coast, resulted in a production of 2,850 barrels of oil a day, with an orifice of 28/64, a density of 39 degrees API and a maximum pressure of 1,980 PSI.

As for the Maleva North I well, situated about two miles off the coast, it showed a volume of production of about 930 barrels a day, with a density of 25.1 API nearly 2,544 cubic feet of gas and a maximum pressure of 969 PSI, through an orifice of 22/64 inches.

SONANGOL also announced that it will soon carry out a detailed study of these data, as well as the drilling of additional wells with a view to obtaining a complete evaluation of the oil flow potential of these discoveries.

CSO: 4719/1313

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

BRITISH SUGAR CONTRACT--Lloyds Bank is to lend £4.25m. to Empresa Acucareira Norts, Unidade Economica Estatal of Angola to help to finance a contract awarded to Tate & Lyle Agribusiness Limited to supply equipment and services to help to restore and improve the sugar industry in Angola. The contract is expected to be completed by the beginning of 1984. The loan is guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3393, 16 Aug 82 p 2125]

CSO: 4700/1801

GOVERNMENT SHOWS SIGNS OF LIBERALIZATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 9 Aug 82 p 2055

[Article by Philip Modiano: "Liberalising Benin"]

[Text]

A CABINET RESHUFFLE was recently announced which appears to reflect the slow moderation of Benin's domestic politics. The changes came in the framework of the gradual "liberation" of Benin's political economy.

One should not exaggerate these political and administrative developments. Kérékou's commitment to Socialism remains strong and so it is unlikely that Benin will soon give up any of its socialist imagery. Nevertheless it does appear as if the President has revised the overall development strategy of the country and is looking for ways of breaking the corruption and inefficiency that followed the big nationalisations of the mid-seventies. It will be worth watching for further political and administrative changes in the medium term; and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that some break up of the state monopolies may occur if the present trend continues.

Under the constitution which was introduced with the elections in 1979 Benin is governed by the National Executive Council, under President Kérékou. However this includes both heads of departments and head of provinces and meets only monthly. The Permanent Committee of the National Executive Council comprises just ministers, meeting every week, and is the more important of the two bodies.

Four ministers were removed from the

committee, though two were appointed to heads of provinces. Three of those removed, including the former foreign minister, M. Ogouma, are said to have been part of the unofficial 'League' grouping of pro-Soviet party members. The fourth minister, Captain Azonhiho, was Minister of Information since February 1980. Before that he was Minister of the Interior controlling internal security, one of the key supporters of Kérékou but said to be opposed to the introduction of the civilian constitution in 1979 and 1980. Three of the newcomers are civilians, making the military a minority in the cabinet for the first time since 1972 when Kérékou came to power in the military coup.

However, besides these changes to the government there has also been a major reorganisation to the parastatal bodies in Benin and several changes in personnel at the provincial level. About 15 of the numerous quasi-public bodies were merged or disbanded by the new cabinet towards the end of April. The two most notable effects were to merge many of the parastatals in the agricultural field, and to reduce the scope and number of the provincial bodies.

Thus the previously well known Société Nationale pour le Développement Agricole (SONAGRI), and the Société Béninoise de Palmier à Huile (SOBEPALPIH) are among those merged and reorganised into two new agencies: the

Office Béninois d'Amenagement Rural (OBAR) and Société Nationale pour la Promotion Agricole (SONAPRA); the latter for promoting and the former for running agricultural development projects, alongside the regional centres for rural development (CARDER).

Similarly there are now only six regional independent parastatals, one for each province, with responsibility only for local transport. Responsibility for local production units, construction, management of public property and petrol distribution have been removed from the local level agencies.

It is clear in retrospect that these changes have been on the President's mind for some time. For 18 months he has been speaking out in public against the corruption and inefficiency of the public sector, and even mentioning some of the agricultural parastatals and provincial bodies by name. Benin's nationalised economic activity is plagued by under utilisation of capacity and shortages.

Previous to the changes, it was doubtful whether anything was to be done to improve efficiency, because despite the rhetoric nothing changed. Now the question is whether these changes will make any difference. It is clearly too early to say. One of the problems to face is the salary structure in the public sector, which seems to encourage private activities by public

servants. The minimum wage is still 51.75 CFA francs per hour, the same as in 1980. But prices of most basic commodities have gone up considerably. However, there is no money to pay better wages and so no easy short term way out of the situation.

A further problem is to attract back some of the many skilled Beninois currently working abroad. Here, too, both salaries and the general liberalisation of the economy will be key factors. It is considered there are still further measures which the government could adopt without completely sacrificing its commitment to Marxist Socialism.

Nevertheless the reorganisation of parastatals can be seen as but one step, like the cabinet reshuffle, in the slow moderation of Benin's politics and approach to economic matters. This a trend that has been apparent for several years. To some extent it is paralleled by improving relations with France since contacts were all but terminated in 1977 after the aborted coup attempt by mercenaries. In September 1981 Kérékou visited Paris for the first time. The advent of a socialist President in France accelerated the trend. Aid from France has been steadily increasing, and recently the first military assistance was received by Benin from France. This too was a significant step, even though it was only two transport aircraft, as Benin had not had any military connections with France since 1975.

CSO: 4700/1804

BRIEFS

PENSION INCREASE--The Government has decided to increase, beginning 1 July 1982, the pensions granted by the state to nonworking classes and other retired pensioners (military retirees, invalids and survivors) in order to improve the degrading conditions under which they find themselves since the time the pensions were fixed. The government decree states that "pensions of retired classes and other pensioners are updated beginning 1 July." The measure just taken by the government in spite of budget limitations is closing the growing gap between the updating of salaries and the amounts of pensions when they were set. "The measure that is proposed now (and already approved) updating the amounts of pensions, is more fair than the ones previously adopted and offers the advantage of eliminating the amounts which, because they were so small were ridiculous and degrading." [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Jul 82 p 1] 11635

CSO: 4742/350

FRENCH-CHADIAN RAPPROACHEMENT HITS SNAGS

PM251431 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Aug 82 p 6

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The normalization of relations between Paris and Ndjamea since the recapture of the Chadian capital by Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces [FAN] on 7 June still seems to be encountering serious difficulties. In fact on Monday, 23 August, the FAN's "popular organizations" staged a demonstration outside the French Embassy in Ndjamea to denounce the "Elysee diktat," "Radio France International's slanderous propaganda" and the "secessionists."

According to the organizers 45,000 people took part in the demonstration. Alifa Ba, their spokesman, said the French Government had "always tried to crush the patriotic surge of the Chadian people's struggle under the FAN's leadership." In a motion handed to the French ambassador, the FAN's "popular organizations" "strongly condemned the French Government's flagrant and shameful interference in Chad's internal affairs."

In Lome, capital of Togo, Colonel Kamougue, chairman of southern Chad's "standing committee" said on Monday that he was "optimistic" about the prospects of a reconciliation among Chadians, expressing the view that "everybody was inspired by the desire to make peace in Chad."

CSO: 4719/1318

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN TECHNOLOGY--West Africa's first neon tube factory will be put into operation in Accra this year. The factory, based on the technology and equipment of Tungsram United Incandescent Lamp and Electric Co., Ltd. of Hungary will produce 2,200,000 tubes and parts a year. Staff for the factory have been attending a training course in Budapest since February. Test runs will be controlled by a Hungarian staff. Tungsram has already built an incandescent lamp factory in Ghana. At present delivery of a complex normal lampmaking line is under negotiation. Tungsram has supplied turnkey factories to 25 countries. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3393, 16 Aug 82 p 2124]

CADETS IN CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM--Ninety-four students cadets including nine girls have passed out after basic military training as part of the National Civil Defence Programme. The cadets were drawn from secondary schools in Sunyani and Dormaa districts with one girl from the Berekum Training College. The first of such courses was organised for selected students from the region at Berekum Training College in March this year. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3393, 16 Aug 82 p 2138]

NEWSPAPER LICENSING REVIVED--Newspaper licensing in the country is to be revived, Mr Ato Austin, Secretary for Information has announced. He described the move as a matter of course since the 1979 Republic Constitution which allowed the free circulation of newspapers without licence, has been suspended. The Secretary, who made the announcement at a meeting with publishers of sports and lotto newspapers at his office in Accra, said proprietors or publishers could only be allowed to operate after being registered by his Ministry. Mr Austin asked publishers not to allow market forces to determine the prices of their papers "since it is in the pocket of the consumer which is taxed." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3393, 16 Aug 82 p 2138]

CONTINUING CURFEW--The PNDC does not intend to lift the curfew now, Mr. Kwame Saarah-Mensah, Brong Ahafo Regional Secretary has declared in Sunyani. He, however, assured a questioner at an open forum he organised, for the people to air their views at the Sunyani Coronation Park, that no effort would be spared to thwart the activities of thieves in the area. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3391, 2 Aug 82 p 2078]

AIRCRAFT PURCHASE AID SOUGHT--The Secretary for Transport, Mr. Iddrisu Mahama, has said that Ghana is seeking assistance abroad to help pay for the McDonnell Douglas DC-10 whose purchase for Ghana Airways was contracted by the Limann government. He said the aircraft had been ready for delivery since February this year, but only \$15m. had been paid out of a total purchase price of \$42m. [Text] [[London WEST AFRICA in English No 3391, 2 Aug 82 p 2079]

CONTINUING VALCO OPERATION--The Volta Aluminum Company (Valco) now says it will not shut down any of its smelting capacity at Tema. A statement issued in Accra by the Secretary for Land and Natural Resources, Mr. Kwesi Renner, welcoming the move, however, expressed the government's objection to what it called the whimsical manner in which Valco made such a decision, and the insulting utterances of the Valco team during negotiations with the government to forestall a shutdown. The government is demanding from Valco a formal decision and an undertaking from Valco that it would not reduce any of its capacity for at least one year. But if it decides on any such reduction, it must give the government at least three months notice to enable it to deal with the problems that could arise. The statement said Valco's conduct had resulted in the government incurring certain expenses as a result of the preparations that have to be made at short notice, to ensure that alumina was available early enough to prevent a shut-down. The government is demanding appropriate reimbursement from Valco. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3391, 2 Aug 82 p 2079]

CSO: 4700/1746

GUINEA-BISSAU

PARTY DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR USSR

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Within the framework of cooperation between our two parties, the PAIGC and the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union), a delegation of our party, headed by Comrade Quinto Kabi Naiana, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and secretary for Mass Organization of Oio region, left for Moscow last Saturday.

During its stay in the USSR our party delegation will have several working meetings with authorities of the Soviet Communist Party, dealing with exchange of experiences between our two countries in the field of organization.

Comrades Antonio Cadjucan Nhaga and Gustavo Na Onca, the secretaries for Party Organization in the regions of Cacheu and Bolama/Bijagos, respectively, also are included in the party delegation.

On the same day another party delegation, led by Comrade Antonio Borges, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and president of the Party Committee of the Bissau Autonomous Sector, also left for the USSR.

The visit of this party delegation to Moscow is in response to an invitation made by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Africa and Asia.

This second delegation includes Comrades Joao Manuel Gomes, the vice president of the State Committee of the Bissau Autonomous Sector and Benicio Costa, of the department of foreign relations of the PAIGC Secretariat of the Central Committee.

11635

CSO: 4742/350

PRIVATE PORTUGUESE FOUNDATION GRANTS ASSISTANCE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Two protocols of agreement were signed between the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and Ministry of National Education, and the Caloust Gulbenkian Foundation, during the visit to our country of its administrator, Dr Victor de Sa Machado, at the invitation of our government. The agreements, signed by the ministers of these portfolios, Comrades Carmen Pereira and Avito Jose da Silva, respectively, are especially concerned with the fields of training cadres and supply of materials and equipment.

The MSAS [Ministry of Health and Social Affairs] will benefit from the financing for the construction of vehicles, and building a kitchen and a garage for the Maternity-Infant Project. It was also agreed at the working meetings with the MSAS officials that an expert in electro-medicine will come to Guinea-Bissau to repair X-ray equipment, and another expert to study the possibility of using the equipment of the hospitals of Africare Campaign. The two parties discussed the possibility of concession of manual sprayers and a subsidy for buying a photocopy machine, while studies are made for the renewal of dental equipment.

In the field of education the documents stress the need for stronger action in local training of inspectors for basic elementary teaching, supply of a specialized bibliography for the training course for secondary education teachers and an education science library. There was also agreement on the need to send study missions with the view of setting up a professional and middle agricultural vocational schools, while the Gulbenkian Foundation commits itself to finance the purchase of school books in Portuguese for secondary education for the next two academic years. That nongovernment Portuguese organization will also consider the possibility of supplying laboratories and building schools, and it will also guarantee five scholarships at the Jose Carlos Schwartz music school.

11635

CSO: 4742/350

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION--Bissau, 17 Aug (AFP)--A delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea--a pro-Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh--headed by Hao Nam Hong and which has been paying a friendship visit to Guinea-Bissau, was yesterday received in audience by President Joao Bernardo Bieira, sources in Bissau reported. The Guinea-Bissau president has accepted an invitation transmitted to him by Nam Hong to pay an official visit to Kampuchea. The date of this visit will be fixed through the diplomatic channels, the sources explained. [Text] [AB171722 Paris AFP in French 1309 GMT 17 Aug 82]

CSO: 4719/1313

PRC DONATES BOOKS AS PART OF CULTURAL AGREEMENT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 12 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Article by Burgess Carter]

[Excerpt]

The People's Republic of China through its ambassador to Liberia, has presented to the University of Liberia 174 books written by famous Chinese authors.

In presenting the books yesterday, Ambassador Liu Pu said "inspite of the fact that the social systems of Liberia and the People's Republic of China are different, both countries underwent similar revolutions, and our country has been classified as a third world country," like Liberia.

Ambassador Pu maintained that the books, mostly on history, literature and politics, were presented as a symbol of brotherhood and also in accordance with the cultural communique signed between the two countries during the visit of the Head of State to the People's Republic of China last May.

The ambassador anticipated exchanges between students of the University of Liberia and universities in

China.

The books presented are on Chinese History and Geography, selected works of Mao-Tsetung, and representative Chinese literary works.

Welcoming the Ambassador and his staff to the Monrovia campus of the University of Liberia, the President of the University of Liberia, Dr. Mary Antoinette Brown-Sherman, said it was in 1977 that the Government of Liberia established relations with the People's Republic of China.

She said this relationship, which began with reciprocal goodwill missions, between Liberia and China, "has a sentimental tie for me as my husband served the Liberian mission which resulted in the establishment of diplomatic relations at Ambassadorial level in the capitals of the two countries."

Dr. Brown-Sherman hoped Liberia would gain a lot from China, which, she noted, is known for its wealth in history and culture.

LPMC CLARIFIES STATEMENT ON RICE, OTHER ISSUES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

The Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation wishes to clarify some issues raised in the Daily Observer story of August 9, 1982 in which the Managing Director of LPMC informed the public that if the persistent stealing of rice at the Freeport continued, the price of this commodity could be increased.

Where as LPMC cannot increase the price of rice and could not have issued threats of an increase in the price of rice, the Management of LPMC would however, like to re-emphasize as it was told to the Daily Observer that the premiums of insurance coverage on rice coming into the country has increased, and that this is a direct cost of purchasing rice. Additionally, the

shipowners are also concerned as the rice is purchased on the liner terms, which means the rice is the responsibility of the shipowner until it is placed in the warehouse, and thus any thievery will lead to increase in shipping rates, another direct cost to bringing rice into Liberia.

The management would also like to note that since the appearance of the story, the amount of rice confiscated from persons illegally attempting to remove same from the port has decreased drastically and dramatically.

On the matter of military personnel, the mentioning which was a categorical misnomer by our chief of security was not to castigate the gallant men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia, but to point out that persons dressed in military uniforms participated in removing rice, and because of their dress, and the absence of other

measures of verification were assumed to be military personnel.

The LPMC Management would also like to inform the public that these direct costs due to the thefts cannot continue to be absorbed solely by LPMC which is a Government Corporation set up to profitably engage in business and contribute to the national economic goals.

On the issue of when the rice is stolen, the management would like to inform the public that the rice is removed when on the pier, from NPA Warehouses, and in transit on trailers to LPMC Warehouses. There is little or no rice stolen from LPMC Warehouses.

The LPMC Management by expressing its concern has increased public pressure which will enable the cooperation of all security personnel in the port to ensure the protection of our staple commodity, and those caught will bear the just penalty as prescribed by law.

CSO: 4700/1794

SETTING UP OF COMMITTEE TO PLAN LIBSUCO REHABILITATION URGED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 11 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text] **The Comptroller General for Public Corporations at the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Emmanuel O. Akinselure, has called for the setting up of a tripartite committee to draw up a blueprint for the rehabilitation of the Liberia Sugar Company (LIBSUCO).**

He said the committee, which must be composed of the ministries of Planning, Finance and Commerce, should be established before the arrival of the Chinese survey team to assess the present condition of the company.

The team, he said, may arrive here by 15 September.

In his address to the nation upon his arrival from a 17-day tour of Afro-Asian countries, Korea, China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Algeria in May this year, the Liberian leader, Dr. Samuel K. Doe disclosed that the People's Republic of China had

agreed to provide \$13 million for the rehabilitation of LIBSUCO.

In an exclusive interview yesterday, Mr. Akinselure said, even though the Chinese has agreed to shoulder the responsibility of revitalizing LIBSUCO, the Liberian government, for its own benefit, should be able and prepared to present to them what direction the process should be aimed at.

"We should be able to tell our Chinese friends-in-progress what our real needs and necessities are" so that the workforce at the company.

Another factor to be seriously considered, he added, is the provision of water and electrical facilities.

The Public Corporation boss emphasized that the problem of management must also be seriously looked into before the company begins full operation.

Due to the lack of proper management, the company experienced a lot of problems, he noted, adding: "Anyone who is not a manager should not be given the position."

Meanwhile, Mr. Akinselure has hinted that preparations are being made before the arrival of the Chinese survey team.

He expressed thanks and appreciation to the Head of State and the Council for its efforts to revitalize the company which was catering to economic and social needs of thousands of Liberians and their families.

The Liberia Sugar Company, established in 1973, was closed down in October 1981 for lack of funds and lack of proper management, thereby leaving thousands of Liberians jobless and millions of dollars worth of equipment idle.

LIBERIA

UMC BEGINS STUDY ON NATURE OF WITCHCRAFT NOW ON ASCENDANCY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The United Methodist Church of Liberia has begun a study in to the nature of withcraft whose practice has been on the ascendancy more than ever before in recent years.

UMC Bishop Arthur Kulah disclosed in an interview last week that delegates to the church's annual conference in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County discussed the subject at length because even some members of the church had at times been accused of practicing witchcraft.

He said that at the end of the conference which lasted from February 8-13 this year a committee was appointed to probe the subject in all its ramifications so as to enable the church to take a definite position on witchcraft.

The committee is expected to make its report to the next annual conference of the church in Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County, from February 9-14 next year.

The Rt Rev Kulah said "the Methodist Church is the first church that has attempted to study the subject in order to find a solution to the effect it is having on our people and nation."

Bishop George D. Browne of the Episcopal Diocese of Liberia said last week in an interview that now that there is a National Council of Churches, a branch of it will be set up to conduct research into withcraft, an aspect of our people's culture which the missionaries did not address themselves to because they were products of other cultures.

CSO: 4700/1794

UNDP REPRESENTATIVE ASSURES 'BONG CRIER' OF 'FULLEST SUPPORT'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] The Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Liberia, Mr Hugh G. Greenidge, has assured the staff of the BONG CRIER newspaper of the UNDP's fullest support for the success of the paper.

Mr Greenidge gave the assurance last Friday in Gbarnga, Bong County, when he paid a one-day visit there to familiarize himself with problems facing the Rural Press Pilot Project and its progress since it became operational in April this year.

He said he will do all he can to gain the attention and necessary support from his organization to ensure the successful implementation of the project.

Earlier, the editor-in-chief of the BONG CRIER, Mr Henrie Thompson, welcomed the UNDP boss on behalf of the Project's National Staff and the Minister of Information, Colonel Gray D. Allison.

Mr Thompson stressed the need for increased logistic support to enable the BONG CRIER to extend its coverage throughout Bong County and the surrounding counties.

The technical component of the Rural Press Pilot Project, under whose aegis the BONG CRIER newspaper is being published, is funded by the United Nations Development Programme in Liberia.

Since Mr Greenidge took up assignment here as Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme, he has demonstrated great interest in the Rural Press Pilot Project and had pledged his organization's commitment to the enhancement of the project.

CSO: 4700/1794

LIBERIA

PAN AM OFFICIAL TO STUDY REQUEST TO IMPROVE RIA COMMUNICATIONS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 10 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] A top official of Pan American World Airways, who has been on a brief visit here, has promised that his corporation will be studying a request from Government to assist in improving the communications equipment at Roberts International Airport (RIA).

The promise was made yesterday by Mr Frank Guazzardo, Pan Am's regional managing director for Africa and Southern Europe, when he paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, Mr E. Sumo Jones.

Mr Guzzardo, who was accompanied to the Ministry by Pan Am's Liberia director, Mr Peter Klaus, was reacting to a request made by Minister Jones, who stressed the agent need for sophisticated modern communication equipment at the RIA control tower. Mr Jones said new equipment would replace the out-dated equipment, which has been in use for over 20 years.

The two Pan Am officials told Minister Jones that Mr Guzzardo's visit was designed to find out what contribution Pan Am could make in the area of development. The visit here is part of an African tour being made by the regional director, who has just taken up his new assignment.

The Commerce Minister, responding, said there were many areas that needed immediate attention, but emphasized that the most pressing concern was the communication equipment at RIA, which needed to be replaced.

Pan American World Airways is managing the airport, under a contract with the Liberian Government. The airline has been flying into Liberia for some 50 years.

The two airline officials conceded that better communication equipment at RIA would be in the interest of Pan Am as well as Government and pledged to take up the matter with the Chairman of the Board of Pan American in New York, when Mr Guazzardo returns to headquarters.

CSO: 4700/1794

PRC GOVERNMENT TO SELL BOEING 737 AIRCRAFT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 12 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Rufus Darpoh]

[Text]

The PRC Government has finally decided to sell with immediate effect the Boeing 737 aircraft for \$13 million, and the People's Republic of the Congo is ready to buy it.

Disclosing this in an interview yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Mr. G. Alvin Jones, said that the Congolese Government had been contacted to send representatives to Monrovia to conclude arrangements with Citibank for the payment of the money and to take delivery of the aircraft.

Agreement for the sale of the aircraft was signed on May 24, 1982 between the Popular Revolution of the Congo and the Republic of Liberia, it was learned yesterday.

According to Minister Jones, proceeds from the sale of the 737 jet plane will go towards settling some outstanding debts in connection with the plane and enable the Liberian Government to pay for a small executive jet (727 aircraft).

Orders for the small executive jet have already been placed with World Jet Aircraft in Florida, U.S.A., to replace the 737 which was bought from Boeing Aircraft Corporation of America at the cost of more than \$11 million in May 1978.

The 727 aircraft which is being bought for \$5,130,000, can accommodate about half the number that the 737 jet can accommodate, which is 115.

The Liberian Government has decided to sell the 737 because it was causing the government thousands of dollars for its maintenance while the government was still indebted to its debtors -Citibank/Monrovia and the Export-Import Bank of the U.S.

Minister Jones explained that Citibank and the Export-Import Bank of the U.S., a government agency, gave a \$13,581,000 loan to the Liberian Government for the purchase of the plane.

He said Citibank's portion of the loan amounted to 44 per cent (\$5,975,640) and EX-IM's part was 41 per cent (\$5,568,210), while the Liberian Government's percentage of 15 per cent (about \$2,450,000) was financed by Citibank.

Mr. Jones said the selling of the plane will enable the government not only to pay for the 727 Executive Jet, but also to pay both Citibank and EXIM an outstanding debt of about \$7.5 million.

When Mr. James K. Kofa,

Managing Director of Air Liberia, was asked yesterday why was it that the Liberian Government had no difficulty in getting buyers for the 737 Jet, he said it was in great demand on the world market because it has three kinds of configuration -passenger, executive and cargo.

He said in answer to a question that the 727 Jet that the Government is buying will cost more to maintain, but the price at which it is being bought could make up for the difference.

Mr. Kofa, who was approached for comment after office hours yesterday while he was on his way home, said he could not tell the exact amount involved in maintaining the 737 Jet as his files were not with him.

CSO: 4700/1794

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS TRANSSHIPMENT OF GOODS TO GUINEAN PORT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 12 Aug 82 p 12

[Article by T. Max'Teah]

[Text] **The Liberian Government has suspended transshipment of goods to the Guinean port of Norguwa, pending the promulgation of a regulation to curb the illegal re-entry of goods into Liberia.**

The government, through the Ministry of Finance has also requested Guinea and other ECOWAS member states to make available a sample of bond certificates from their Customs authorities to the ministry to verify documents received after the transshipment of goods.

Dismissals

The government's action was taken after 200 cartoons of Eveready batteries originally destined for Guinea were found to have been illegally brought back into the country. This was in May this year.

Four employees of the Finance Ministry — **Alfred Nyumah, Nathaniel Sorsor, William Garmey and**

Moses Mbokar — have all been fired for allegedly aiding in the act.

According to a Finance Ministry investigation result, on May 7 last, FATACO BUSINESS HOUSE in Monrovia loaded a Toyota truck No TT-894 with the consignment of 200 cartoons of Eveready batteries for transshipment to Guinea.

It said that the truck left for Guinea under the escort of Customs officer Nathaniel Sorsor and Security officer Alfred Nyumah. It was later discovered that the consignment had been diverted to Grand Bassa County where it was being unloaded for the local market, when law enforcement officer stepped in, the report said.

The owner of the 200 cartoons of batteries, simply identified as Mr. Barry, told

investigators at the Finance Ministry that he drove the truck to Grand Bassa in order to find a buyer.

Scandal

Based upon a recommendation from the Minister of Finance, Hon. G. Alvin Jones, approved by the Head of State, the businessman has been fined \$5,000 as spelt out in the Revenue and Finance Law of Liberia, according to Finance Ministry sources.

The truck has been ordered confiscated and it is to be auctioned by government to "set an example on what will happen to others indulging in such illegal trading".

In another illegal transportation case, a team of investigators from the Ministry of Finance recently went to the border town of Koindu on the Liberia-Sierra Leone border to obtain information on a transshipment scandal.

There, it was reported, some consignees gave \$500 to some officials "as means of

allowing them (businessmen) to continue their business of transshipment".

Finance Minister Jones told the Daily Observer that these transshipment goods eventually find their way back on the Liberia market and the owner dodge the payment of customs duty.

He said "the \$500 has been taken as a Fruit of Crime (FOC)" and to be deposited into government revenue.

The Finance Minister observed that in the wake of these "illegal" transshipment operations, "we have reinforced our checks and control of transshipment goods to disallow their re-entry into the country".

In June this year, the

Liberian Government announced a temporary ban on the transshipment of cigarettes by road and sea to neighboring countries, particularly Guinea.

The ban was imposed in order to quash deals carried out by "unscrupulous" traders in the process of transshipping cigarettes.

The ban was recommended by the Minister of Finance, Alvin Jones, in the light of a discovery that cigarettes that were being transhipped did not in fact reach their destination.

It was said that these cigarettes were, instead, redirected to Monrovia for sale on the local market, causing the 'Liberian' Government to lose several thousand dollars revenues.

CSO: 4700/1794

MALI

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAMAKO

AB201604 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] His Excellency Mohamed Ghazali Shafie, the Malaysian foreign minister, who arrived in our country yesterday for an official visit, this morning went to Tombouctou. Mr Shafie will tomorrow pay courtesy calls on three ministers: the minister for foreign affairs, the minister of state for economy and planning and the minister of interior to whom he will officially hand over food aid from the Malaysian Government to the Republic of Mali. The Malaysian minister made the following statement to Mali-Actualities, [a television news show] upon arrival yesterday:

[Begin Shafie recording in English fading into French translation] First of all, I must express my happiness at being in Mali because this is our first visit. I am very grateful to my counterpart, His Excellency Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, for the invitation he extended to us and which we accepted with great pleasure. This is in line with the policies of our two countries, since we are both Muslim countries. Bilateral cooperation is our fervent desire because it is more effective and we believe that it will lead us to the implementation of many projects. [end recording]

The Malaysian foreign minister also gave his views on the strengthening of cooperation between Islamic nations:

[Begin recording in English fading into French translation] In line with Islamic solidarity we must first know each other. This is very important. What is Mali to Malaysians and vice-versa? In any case, we should exchange views frequently with the aim of establishing solidarity and cooperation that would enable us to work together. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/1316

MALI

BRIEFS

MINISTERS LEAVE FOR NIAMEY--The visit of the Malaysian minister of foreign affairs to Mali ended yesterday. His Excellency Mohamed Ghazali and Alioune Blondin Beye, his Malian counterpart, flew together to Niamey where they will participate in the meeting of the Islamic Conference. [Text] [AB221347 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 22 Aug 82]

CSO: 4719/1316

MAURITIUS TO RESPECT REUNION REMAINING FRENCH

AB252104 Paris AFP in French 1404 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Port Louis, 24 Aug (AFP)--The New Socialist Government in Mauritius has said that it "respects the choice of the people of Reunion" who have decided to remain French.

In a radio broadcast to both Mauritius and Reunion on Wednesday, Mauritian Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Claude de L'Estrac said that the people of Reunion have expressed their desire to remain French. "We respect this choice," he said.

The Leftist Alliance, which came into power in Mauritius in June 1982, had several previous contacts with Reunion Nationals who favored independence. In October 1978, before becoming minister, Mr de L'Estrac was expelled from the French sector of the island when he came "to hold discussions on the independence of Reunion."

This Mauritian position was taken during a roundtable meeting of Mauritian and French journalists organized by FR-3 Reunion a few days after French Co-operation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot visited Mauritius.

Mauritius is 200 km from Reunion--one of the four African territories not yet independent, including Namibia, the Canary Islands and Mayotte.

Touching on his expulsion from Reunion, the Mauritian minister said that "he wanted to know if the people of Reunion were ready to pay the price of independence. The question has since remained unanswered--but today, the people of Reunion have answered no."

Mr de L'Estrac hopes Reunion will "in an upright manner and by taking into account its particular status," join the "Indian Ocean Commission," the creation of which is being considered by the socialist governments of Seychelles, Mauritius and Madagascar in order to develop their economic co-operation.

In addition, the minister appealed to the Comoran Government to participate in this commission, adding "although we do not share the same views on international issues."

A meeting of the three founding countries of the commission will take place in Mauritius in September to discuss the draft submitted to the three governments at the level of their ministers of foreign affairs.

CSO: 4719/1317

RAMGOOLAM HAD PREDICTED LABOUR PARTY VICTORY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 Jun 82 pp 5, 6

[Interview with Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister, chairman of the Labour Party, by reporter Lindsay Riviere; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, in a week's time the nation will elect a new parliament. What are your feelings as the deadline approaches?

[Answer] I am resolutely optimistic. We are going to carry these elections. With difficulty, perhaps, but we shall win!

I am working hard for that purpose. We are a party that respects democracy, that holds its meetings in peace and order. We are not plotting dirty tricks against any political party. I insist that the elections be held in orderly and peaceful fashion, and that each person be able to express his choice without uneasiness.

But what are we seeing in the other camp? The opposition is not respecting the same democratic standards, and personally I am very sorry about that. Their agents have stabbed a man, others have committed acts of violence here and there. Violence is something that must be banished from this campaign, and I hope that the opposition will help us, so that the campaign continues in a peaceful atmosphere. I do not want there to be the slightest incident on the 11th or afterwards.

[Question] Are you expecting to get a comfortable majority?

[Answer] Comfortable, I do not know. But a majority, certainly! We have every chance of getting the majority. I keep going over the figures: I do not see how the MMM can seriously think it will have a majority. I have analyzed my figures in every possible way: the MMM simply cannot win these elections!

I do believe, certainly, that it will be a rather close election. But we shall have a clear majority, in the PAN [expansion unknown], that will enable us to govern without a coalition such as was the case in 1976. This time, as a matter of fact, my analyses tell me I shall have a small majority.

[Question] What are the reasons for this optimism?

[Answer] I have good insight into the country. I have been out in the field for a few weeks, I have been in contact with voters, I have held a lot of meetings, I have had a dialogue with the country, I have answered all the questions people have been wondering about, I have met all sections of the population. I am satisfied that the situation is a good one for the Labour Party, that the people understand what is at stake.

[Question] Do you have the impression that the situation has been turned around by 3 weeks of campaigning?

[Answer] Oh, yes! Definitely. The change is significant enough to be counted.

[Question] You have been criticized for having turned to foreigners for the Labour campaign.

[Answer] The importance of foreign consultants in our campaign has been much exaggerated. I have always turned to foreign consultants for the Labour campaign. That was the case in 1967, in 1976, and it is the case this time again. For the other two general elections I had English advisors. This year, the methods have changed a little, but there is nothing very novel in that. In any case, we are only taking advice from them, but we are running our own campaign. All they are doing is studying the technical aspects (surveys, and so on). Nothing else!

[Question] Does the present election pattern correspond to what you hoped for? Do you think that a wider Labour Party-PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] alliance might have fared better in the elections?

[Answer] Duval was the one who was against it. I am sorry about that. With Duval, our victory would have been complete. I did all I could to get Duval to join me, but he did not want to. How can I help that?

[Question] Your adversaries are hinting that there is still some chance of a withdrawal agreement?

[Answer] No, that is no longer possible. Practically speaking, it is not possible.

[Question] There has been a lot of talk, the past few months, of "lowering the average age" of the Labour Party. Do you think that with its present structure the party is equipped for facing the challenges of our time?

[Answer] We are better structured than is generally believed. Our executive is representative and works well, according to a well-established constitution, democratically adopted a long time ago. We have brought in amendments for broader representation. The Labour executive was renewed at the last congress and now includes several young men. That was actually the reason why we had some problems recently when it came to choosing candidates. But now, fortunately, they have all rallied around the older ones. It should not be supposed that we have no structure or that the MMM has a monopoly on organization and youth! We shall face the future, but for the moment we want to beat the MMM and the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] and we shall beat them.

You see, the MMM gives the impression that it is strong, but that is only an impression. You see its crowds at meetings, but it is always the same faces, transported from meeting to meeting. As for us, our meetings bring together only the local people. One may have the impression that crowds are smaller, but they are real voters, not "outsiders."

[Question] Harish Boodhoo and the PSM are saying that if you had listened to him 3 years ago, the Labour Party would now be approaching a great victory. What is your reaction to those observations?

[Answer] As a matter of fact I have read that, and heard him say it on television. But he did not tell the Mauritians the truth. We really have had a lot of patience with Boodhoo. It was he who wanted to leave and have an independent seat. The Labour Party executive twice issued warnings to systematic attackers. Twice he voted in favor of MMM motions of censure against his own party. That could not go on any longer. It was only after those votes that the executive had had enough and expelled him. What else was there to do? Could we agree to a member of the party's voting for a censure motion against ourselves? Any party has to have a minimum of discipline.

[Question] Do you personally regret Boodhoo's departure and the rupture with the systematic critics?

[Answer] Yes, I do regret it. Boodhoo had a place among us. Among us I let him express his ideas. With Berenger, he will learn to keep quiet. Look at his position already. He cannot speak any more.

[Question] In the case of the MMM, what judgment do you actually make on the party and its actions over the course of the last 12 years?

[Answer] The MMM has always left me with the impression of an unstable party. I do not understand its periodic changes of platform. All that does not seem very reliable to me, and it does not seem to me to know what it wants and where it wants to lead our country. What is there left of its nationalization policy today? It is hard to pin down the MMM very well.

[Question] And yet it has changed a lot during the past few years. What is your reaction to this evolution?

[Answer] No. I do not personally think it has really evolved. I do not think it capable of transformation. The MMM is basically a marxist party. And marxists do not get changed! What characterizes marxism is its desire for dictatorship and its recourse to military means to maintain itself in power.

[Question] Why, then, did you so often invite it to join you in office in coalition governments?

[Answer] To channel their policy better, to keep them under control better. I have always tried to reform my adversaries, get them on the right path.

[Question] Are you sorry that the MMM never accepted your offers?

[Answer] Not really! I wanted them to come into the government because in the government one is closer to the problems and the facts. But they were not willing. I cannot help that.

[Question] You have always led coalition governments since 1959. Do you believe that coalitions are necessary at all times in Mauritius, on account of the diversity of our country?

[Answer] I have always wanted to associate everyone with the government, including the MMM. We are in a multiracial country. The more groups there are represented in the government, the better it is for our country! That is one of my basic concepts.

It was incidentally for the same reason that I proposed new amendments to the constitution, so that other groups of manual workers could be elected to the parliament on a second slate, by their colleagues. Because there are not just intellectuals in this parliament. Who speaks for the women? Who speaks for the laborers? The mechanics? The workers? They have to be associated with the parliament and the government so that everybody is represented in power.

Our democracy must be strengthened, the parliament must be made even more democratic; we have to constantly move toward greater power to the people.

I like coalitions, on condition, of course, that my adversaries agree. It is a good way to have social peace.

[Question] After the elections, if you should happen to return to office, would you again propose a coalition to the MMM/PMSD?

[Answer] That possibility certainly exists. I never set aside the possibility of bringing an adversary to my side in a coalition. I have said, and it is what I think: Every person of good will has his place in the government beside me.

[Question] In 1976, in retrospect, do you think that you should have chosen the MMM rather than the PMSD for a coalition?

[Answer] The MMM criticizes me for that today. But I accepted the most accommodating, the PMSD, that created no problems.

[Question] Since 1959 you have had several types of opposition facing you. What general impression does the retiring opposition leave with you?

[Answer] The MMM is definitely less good, as an opposition, than the PMSD of the sixties and seventies. It gives me the impression that it cannot understand what parliamentary democracy consists of. There is a difference in style, in behavior. I do not consider the present opposition as, shall we say, politically civilized. Not mature, not ready for power. That is, incidentally, why the people is afraid of the MMM. One senses that they are not like us, that they are not defending the same system, that they are not playing the game. They are not comfortable in our democracy. They visibly prefer the Seychelles and Madagascar. And indeed, look how often they intimidate our candidates.

We in the government have let the opposition do its work in the normal way for 10 years. But the reverse is not true.

[Question] For 5 years you have had opposite you Mr A. Jugnauth as leader of the opposition, whom you are constitutionally bound to consult frequently. Have you developed normal working relations with him?

[Answer] No. I respect the function of leader of the opposition. But anyone may become leader of the opposition. Mr Jugnauth has changed a lot in his life. He does not impress me as being made of the stuff of a prime minister.

[Question] He hinted recently that you had indicated to him that he would be prime minister some day, while he was serving as IFB [Independent Forward Bloc] minister in your government. What is your version of that conversation?

[Answer] It is not true. He wants to climb on my shoulders today to get to the position of prime minister, but he will not get it. Berenger is the real leader of the MMM, not Jugnauth. The MMM structure is a communist party structure, dominated by a politburo [political bureau] as in the USSR or in Cuba. It is the structure of a dictatorship, in which the secretary general is the real party head, not the chairman.

[Question] Sir Seewoosagur, have you not at any moment envisaged a defeat of the Labour Party at the next elections?

[Answer] No, not at any time. I have examined the figures over and over in vain. I really do not see how I shall lose.

[Question] Do you not at any time see yourself in the opposition?

[Answer] No. That is a possibility that I do not even envisage. Our electorate is now highly mobilized. We are going to win. We cannot envisage anything else. I have no "defeat scenario." So I will not talk to you about myself in the opposition! It will be close, yes, but we shall win.

[Question] You have been seen, the last few days, rather bitterly criticizing people for their "ingratitude." Do you have the feeling that the country is unfair to you as an individual?

[Answer] Sometimes, yes. What have I not done for this country? I have given it everything. There definitely are in Mauritius some crackpots who do not understand anything, and who do not want to understand anything, especially certain young people. I have given them education. What use has it been? You would think that they had derived no benefit from that education. They see nothing in all our achievements. They take everything for granted. They do not see the total effort behind these achievements. They are not interested in knowing how we got all that we have. No. The opposition makes fools of them like children. Their education has been wasted. How can one help being bitter?

[Question] When you yourself evaluate what your life has been, your career, what are your thoughts?

[Answer] I have probably made a few little mistakes. Who does not? One does not always succeed in everything one undertakes. But I have also done this country a lot of good. I have tried to give the Mauritian community the chance to have everything, and I think that to a large extent I have succeeded.

Today I want to bring in one last great reform into this country: give power to the proletariat. That will be a great deed. Women will at last be adequately represented, and so will workers. We shall not just have doctors and lawyers in our parliament. Ordinary people will have their say as well.

I would like my country, which I greatly love, and my people, to remember me as an old and faithful servant who worked for the nation to the end.

[Question] The MMM is hinting that it would not be hostile to the idea of having you as first president of a Mauritian Republic....

[Answer] That is a delicate matter, because the situation has not yet arisen. In any case, I shall be prime minister of a Labour government, and not president of an MMM republic.

If I said that I would not refuse, it was for a very simple reason: the functions of governor general or president of the republic are very important functions, neutral, with a whole philosophy behind them. The philosophy is that everybody should respect these functions, political parties as well as private individuals, for this post symbolizes the nation's unity. So when I said that I would not refuse an offer along those lines if it were made, what I meant was that I would be honored, but that above all the post should be respected, not disparaged. So when questioned about this post, I could not give a response that might have been interpreted as a disparagement of the office. I tried to bring out the importance of the office. The governor generalship and the presidency of the republic must be offices above politics, that create unity.

[Question] Are you still a partisan of a republic?

[Answer] Less now. The Labour Party itself has no very clear idea about it. I thought about it at one time. But I have come to think that republics encourage coups d'etat. After the elections, we shall see what the new assembly thinks about it. But I do not think we have much to gain from a change of status.

[Question] If you were to carry the elections once again, and if God gave you long enough life, would you remain prime minister for another 5 years (a full term)?

[Answer] What is certain, is that if the Labour Party is reelected, I shall continue as prime minister for some time to come. How long? I do not know. Perhaps I would go to the end of the five-year mandate. That will depend on my friends, if they ask me to stay. It will depend on my strength, too, and on my courage.

I feel very fit at present, actually better than at the time of the 1976 election campaign. I am not having any problems with my neck at all. I feel that I am in perfect health, and indeed, as any one can see during the campaign, I

am constantly on the go, and well able to cope with my responsibilities. I am making speeches all over the island. So I can keep going for several more years.

[Question] Had you not hinted yourself that you were hoping to stop?

[Answer] Yes, but my party wants me to stay. Believe me, that is true. So I have taken the responsibility of continuing the fight. I am staying because people trust me.

[Question] And, for the sake of conversation, if ever the MMM and PSM were to win the elections, would you stay in parliament as leader of the opposition, or would you retire from active politics?

[Answer] Normally a leader of the opposition is elected by his peers. If the situation arises, it will be up to the Labour deputies to elect an opposition leader. We would see then. But there is no such question so far as I am concerned: we are going to win the elections, and I shall be neither leader of the opposition nor president, but prime minister of a Labour government.

As Raoul Rivet used to say, there is a god for the Labourites. We shall see. Somebody else told me that to look at our country [one would expect that] the Labour Party would have a "permanent majority" in Mauritius. I think so too. The Labour Party brought this country universal suffrage, independence, free education, the welfare state. We have given every Mauritian respect and dignity. That is why we are going to win again.

12149

CSO: 4719/1091

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO NRM CHALLENGE ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 16, 4 Aug 82 pp 5-7

[Text] [Part Two]

Jorge Jardim was never as wealthy as sometimes made out, nor did he hold high public office. But he was powerful. Using his godfather, the Portuguese dictator, Antonio Salazar, he became an *eminence grise* in colonial Mozambique. He was director of the local cement company, the refinery, and the newspaper in Mozambique's second city, *Noticias da Beira*. His activities ranged from secret foreign missions to organising beauty contests. And he was Malawi's consul in Beira.

Inevitably he came into contact with the secret police, PIDE. In 1967 he helped them organise the Rombezia movement. PIDE claimed that the army was not making proper use of its intelligence, so in 1969 Jardim set up his own private army, the GE (Special Group), to work with PIDE and attack *Frelimo* more directly.

Jardim was also involved in Rhodesian sanctions busting. But the Rhodesians felt that Jardim cheated them, although quite why is not clear. He was banned from Rhodesia after Mozambican independence. The Rhodesians originally put out the information that Jardim was funding the MNR, probably in order to mask their own role. In fact Jardim never had any involvement with the MNR, although his associates did.

Orlando Cristina was a professional hunter from Niassa province, and infiltrated *Frelimo* in Dar-es-Salaam in 1964. He then became Jardim's right-hand man in Beira. After the Lusaka Accord in September 1974, Cristina cleared out Jardim's Malawi consulate office in Beira before fleeing with his family to Rhodesia.

Evo Fernandes is a lawyer with long PIDE links. In the 1950s as a student in Lisbon he reported on other students from the colonies. Eventually he became Jardim's representative on *Noticias de Beira*. In 1974 he returned to Portugal, and in 1980 became MNR spokesman in Lisbon ●

Once a young man is in the MNR, his family clearly feels pressure to support the guerrillas with food and intelligence. Many peasants only want to save their own skins, and will support whoever seems in charge at the time. In most cases only peasants who are active supporters of *Frelimo* will report the presence of the MNR. In a number of areas *Frelimo* has not earned that support, and admits that the political mobilising that characterised the guerrilla war has too often been replaced by an ineffective bureaucratic cajoling. Village

meetings become lectures by a visiting official. To the detriment of its public relations, the government has failed to reestablish the supply of consumer goods and the purchase of crops in many remote areas.

The MNR's Robin Hood image also gains support for the guerrillas. When a shop is sacked, some of the goods are distributed to local people and the rest taken to feed the MNR — an exercise that is sometimes turned to MNR advantage, especially when the army arrives and forces villagers to give back the goods given to them by the MNR. There is no doubt that the bulk of MNR guerrillas are well-fed.

The shortfalls of *Frelimo's* response

Central to the war, and to the fight for popular support, is *Frelimo's* policy of modernisation. Mozambique is sparsely populated, and *Frelimo* argues that only by people moving together into new "communal villages" is it possible for them to have access to water, a school, a medical post, a shop, and improved agricultural technology. Moves to villages are supposed to be voluntary. At its best, this policy has been extremely successful: people talk proudly of sending their children to school and learning to read themselves. And they prefer living in community. But sometimes it is done badly: people are forced to move to a site far from their own fields, where there is no water and no good land. People are thus turned against *Frelimo*, particularly the better-off farmers who may have been forced to leave a cement house and large numbers of fruit trees. The MNR has made the destruction of communal villages a special objective. It gains the MNR support from isolated peasants, leaving *Frelimo's* stock higher only with the residents of good villages. In the worst villages, many peasants probably agree when the MNR says that by destroying the village it is "liberating" the residents.

The MNR says it wants the return to *Frelimo* of the first *Frelimo* president, Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, and that it is only opposed to the Marxism of the present government. Apart from this it does not propose alternative policies to be espoused by any new government. An opportunity to gain publicity — Burlison's parents agreed to publish an MNR statement — was used only to attack Samora Machel and the communists. In practice, however, the MNR has taken an anti-modernisation line. It stresses the need to live in traditional ways — hence its opposition to communal villages. When it takes control of an area, it often returns to power the old "regulo" (the chief appointed by the Portuguese) and the local witch doctors.

Tribalism is also an important consideration for the MNR. It has recruited in Shona speaking areas of Manica and Sofala, arguing that *Frelimo* is dominated by southerners. (Samora Machel comes from Gaza, for

example). Southern Manica is fertile ground for this sort of recruiting because people in the province know little about *Frelimo*, which never fought there during the liberation war. (Before it could do much post-independence organising, it fell under Rhodesian attack). But since the people of Inhambane and Gaza provinces are anyhow Shangana-speaking, the MNR's objection to "southern dominance" in the south, is obviously unconvincing. Furthermore, *Frelimo* is better known in this region and has much stronger support, particularly because of its successful drought relief programme in 1980. Thus lacking in popular support, the MNR switched to terrorising the population to create instability.

The rapid growth of the MNR, and of South African support for it, caught *Frelimo* by surprise, and led to a major change in tactics. After winning the guerrilla war against the Portuguese, the Mozambicans argued the new threat was a conventional one requiring a modern army to combat it. Mozambique turned to the Soviet Union for heavy weapons, MIG's, and training. This new capacity was first put to use in April 1979 when a Mozambican artillery battalion helped the Tanzanians take Kampala from Libyan troops, and then in October 1979 when Mozambican artillery repulsed Rhodesia's largest attack of the war (providing an important boost to the Lancaster House talks then under way).

By mid-1980 the MNR was clearly in great disarray, and it seemed an easy job of mopping up. There was a "peace" euphoria in Maputo, and militias in the countryside were disarmed and disbanded. Well into 1981 *Frelimo* officials still believed their own rhetoric about "armed bandits" and refused to accept the extent of stepped-up South African support. Finally, *Frelimo* realised it had a guerrilla war on its hands. Without dismantling the conventional forces, *Frelimo* mounted a new campaign based on its guerrilla traditions. It also started a more down-to-earth political campaign to persuade people to support *Frelimo* and defend their villages against the MNR. The army is now helping to rebuild villages, dig wells and so on, as it did in the liberation war.

In March Samora Machel appointed military commanders for all the MNR-affected provinces, with the main task of reestablishing the civilian militias. They are all experienced guerrillas (AC Vol 23 No 13), Machel drew on some of those with past military skills to train the militias. A March Portuguese shipment of mainly light weapons for militias has now been widely distributed. About 200 Tanzanian military instructors are now thought to be working with *Frelimo*, and two battalions of Tanzanian infantry (?) appear ready for more active assistance in northern Mozambique. In November last year a military cooperation agreement was signed with North Korea.

By May the MNR's advance was halted. In northern Sofala it failed to push through to Malawi, and government officials returned to some previously unsafe areas. In the centre of the country there was heavy fighting.

In early June the government launched a fairly well prepared offensive in Manica province. About 5,000 troops were involved, supported by armoured units and light artillery. Mozambican air cover and reconnaissance was complemented on several occasions by Zimbabwean airforce planes from Zimbabwe's main airforce base at Thornhill in Gweru. Units from Zimbabwe's 5th brigade also assisted – see pointer in this issue. By this time at least 2000 Mozambican refugees were camped in Zimbabwe across the border from northern Gaza. Military communiqués from Maputo did not suggest that the sweep through Manica had produced significant contact with MNR guerrillas.

In mid-June the MNR claimed to have attacked a number of targets in Sofala (including the Bulgarian equipped Canxixe flourspar mine) and Inhambane province (notably the town of Mbamba). Meanwhile, with rumours rife in Maputo about an impending MNR infiltration into Maputo itself, the government began hastily to introduce an identity-card system for Maputo inhabitants, some of whom were given crash firearms training. Several thousand rifles (including Portuguese ones) were distributed in Maputo and the hinterland and a curfew was imposed in Maputo.

At the end of June, communiqués from Maputo claimed that an MNR base in Tete province had been captured and 27 guerrillas killed. The MNR denied the claim, although it appears there was a heavy fire-fight in Tete province at that time. (Since May the Malawi-Zimbabwe road, which traverses Tete province, has been practically abandoned by Malawian haulage companies).

Throughout July the MNR claimed successful sabotage operations in Sofala province: sawmills in Chiringoma district were dynamited; a Mozambican airforce helicopter flying between Beira and Maputo was allegedly shot down by an MNR SAM-7, and once again the Beira-Malawi railway was blown up, this time about 30 km. from Beira. About ten days later the MNR claimed to have blown up the Beira-Mutare and the Beira-Malawi railway again.

The government continued its distribution of weapons and redoubled its efforts to train "peoples militias", notably in Sofala's Machanga district. After a widely publicised execution in Maputo of seven dissidents (presumably MNR-sympathisers), including a South African, Wilson Chivuze Twila, the government requested the assistance of Portuguese military instructors.

While the sabotage last week of Zimbabwe's Thornhill air-base (see pointer in this issue), and the growing internal preoccupation of Zimbabwe's armed forces, will clearly restrict Mozambican-Zimbabwean cooperation in anti-MNR operations, there is so far no evidence that the MNR has significantly infiltrated the Limpopo river valley – traditionally a pro-Frelimo area which provides Frelimo's strongest natural line of defence ●

CSO: 4700/1801

NRM'S 'PSYCHOLOGICAL ACTION' FAILS TO AFFECT POPULATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

IN JUNE, Maputo lived through wild rumours and mysterious threats: The major one being that something "very nasty" was to happen on June 25, the seventh independence anniversary of Mozambique and the 20th birthday of Frelimo.

The rumours said people should not go on to the streets on that day. If they did, they would be killed. This threat was directed particularly at children. It was also rumoured that President Machel would be assassinated on that day.

June 25 came and went. President Machel appeared in Independence Square, in the company of the rest of the government and party leadership, and presided at a ceremony where honours were awarded to about 80 Mozambican citizens. Both at this ceremony, and in the various parties held all over the suburbs, there was total calm. As if by magic, the wave of rumours then disappeared.

ATTACK

Although an "attack" launched psychologically is much less tangible than military aggression, a certain chronology can be detected in this year's crop of rumours.

In August 1981, the South African-based Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) began spreading the idea that they were about to "proclaim independence". The

date was set first for September 25, and then delayed until February 3, 1982. Both are national holidays and have great significance in Mozambican history (September 25 is Armed Forces Day, and marks the anniversary of the launching of the anti-colonial war; February 3, Heroes' Day, is the anniversary of the assassination of Frelimo's first president, Dr Eduardo Mondlane).

This rumour had, its echoes in the international Press — so much that a British technician coming to work in Mozambique at the beginning of February was advised by officials of British Airways that maybe he should not go. Did he not know there had been a coup d'etat in Maputo?

Naturally, the MNR postponed its "declaration of independence". Now it was scheduled for June 1 or June 25 (and latest reports, from MNR captives, speak of "independence" on New Year's Day 1983).

At the end of May, the MNR set free one of their prisoners, the British ecologist Mr John Burlison, in Zimbabwe. Mr Burlison had been captured six months earlier in the Gorongosa national park. His release was clearly a publicity-seeking stunt, and to gain maximum international impact the MNR stepped up its military action at the same time. Their target was the IFLOMA forestry complex in Manica province. A Portuguese technician and his Mozambican companion were murdered on the Chimoio-Mutare road, and this caused some 50 Swedes working at IFLOMA to pull back temporarily into Zimbabwe.

At the same time the MNR, through its agents in Lisbon and radio station in South Africa, launched the "news" that the Mozambican government was preparing a "general offensive" involving all sectors of the armed forces. A few days

later, the foreign Press was carrying news items saying that the "general offensive" was already under way, and that Tanzanian and Zimbabwean troops were taking part.

FOREIGN

The introduction of foreign troops into the scenario is not difficult to understand. In case it turned out that Mozambique really did launch a major offensive, and it was successful, then the victory could be attributed to foreign intervention, and not to the Mozambican army.

In the district of Angonia in Tete province close to the Malawi border, MNR bandits claim that their real leader is none other than President Machel himself.

In April and May, there was a noticeable increase in two types of psychological action in Maputo. Leaflets were distributed calling for the murder of "cooperantes" (as foreign technicians working for the Mozambican government are known). Anonymous telephone calls were made to white Mozambi-

cans, telling them to leave the country. If they stayed, they would be killed or their families kidnapped.

RUMOUR

Another rumour said President Machel had ordered the arrest of the Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano; trying to prove that the Frelimo leadership is divided into three wings: one under President Machel, another under Mr Marcelino dos Santos, and a third under Mr Chissano.

But Maputo is still a tranquil city: much more tranquil than could be expected, given that it is the capital of a country where thousands of armed men equipped by South Africa are roaming around, murdering and mutilating civilians, and destroying as many social and economic targets as they can.

The destabilising activities of what Mozambique has analysed as "armed banditry" continue — but so do the preventive measures against this banditry, and against the standing threat from the apartheid regime.

CSO: 4700/1801

BRIEFS

BRITISH FINANCIAL AID--The Mozambique Electricity Company will benefit from financial aid from Britain for the expansion of the thermal station in the city of Pemba. The undertaking, budgeted at about 150 million meticals, will contribute to the economic development of Cabo Delgado Province. Similarly, following an agreement signed with a Dutch company, the Mozambique Electricity Company is presently carrying out the expansion of the Nacala Thermal Station in Nampula Province. That agreement is valued at about 225 million meticals and is part of the financial aid from the Government of the Netherlands. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Aug 82 EA]

KAMPUCHEAN VISIT--Kampuchean Deputy Foreign Minister (Chhon Khhorn) arrived in Maputo last evening for a one-week visit to our country. On arrival, he was received at Maputo airport by the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Valeriano Ferrao. Speaking to our reporters, the deputy foreign minister of Kampuchea said that his visit to Mozambique had the objective of strengthening relations of cooperation between the two countries. He also said that he would explain to the Mozambican authorities the present situation in Kampuchea. [Text] [EA230416 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Aug 82]

CSO: 4742/370.

COLONEL TESTIFIES IN TRIAL OF 'OBSERVER' EDITOR

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Aug 82 pp 3-4

[Text]

ASSESSMENTS of South Africa's military strength in Namibia published in foreign journals were incorrect, the Windhoek Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

The Senior Staff Officer Operations of the SWA Territory Force, Colonel Nico Roets, said in evidence before the Court that articles published in prohibited publications abroad showed the existence of a hostile information network in the Territory.

The intelligence network was being run with the help of subversive elements on the Territory he said.

Colonel Roets was giving evidence in the trial of the Editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith.

The newspaper editor was convicted on charges in terms of the Police Act, the Defence Act, the Publications Control Act, the indecent or obscene photographic matter act, as well as charges for contempt of court and inciting the public to commit offences.

Mr Smith pleaded guilty to 11 charges arising from photographs and reports published on various dates in the Observer.

Col Roets said in cross-examination by Mr Smith, who is conducting his own defence, that an aerial photograph of a temporary military base published by Mr Smith had considerably complicated the task of the Security Force in operations against insurgents.

"Additional men, who could have been chasing terrorists in the field, had to be posted at the base," he said.

Mr Smith submitted that the photographs were not published with the intention to feed information to the enemy when Swapo insurgents infiltrated traditionally-White farm districts earlier this year.

The purpose of the photographs was to show the public that the Security Force was prepared to meet any contingency.

DETRIMENTAL

Col Roets said that was possible but the publications of the photographs could have had implica-

tions detrimental to its tactical set-up.

Col Roets told the Court his duties included planning, control and execution of military operations.

He said that on April 17 this year the Windhoek Observer published three aerial photographs of military installations in northern Namibia which could be harmful if they fell into the hands of the enemy.

The photographs were taken during a Swapo incursion into the traditionally-White farming area south of the Operational Area and clearly depicted a temporary Defence Force operational headquarters at Tsumeb and an operational base at Tsin-sabis.

From the pictures the enemy would easily be able to discern which side of the base to attack and where certain target were located, Col Roets said.

As the clean-up operation had lasted more than two months, the enemy had enough time to study the photographs in detail and plan attacks on the two bases, he added.

One photograph had shown a road running adjacent to one of the bases, which made the camp easily recognisable and indicated its location.

Col Roets testified that captured Swapo documents indicated there had been copies of the Windhoek Observer at Swapo bases in southern Angola.

DENIED

He denied suggestions by Mr Smith that there was a deterioration in Defence Force liaison with the media and that the media and the public were kept in the dark about the role and activities of the Defence Force in the Territory.

The Defence Force had constantly made it clear that it was military prepared and in constant control of the situation, he said.

Replying to another question by Smith, col Roets said he believed in freedom of the press as long as State security was not endangered.

Smith said because the Defence force had neglected to keep the public informed about the Swapo incursion in April, he had chartered an aircraft at a cost of almost R2000 "to see what was going on."

He put it to Col Roets that the road he mentioned earlier was in fact a very busy road running alongside one of the bases and that periodically roadblocks had been set up outside the base. Col Roets agreed.

Col Roets conceded it was possible that Swapo terrorists, like everyone else, could have seen the base from the road and could possibly have also been stopped at one of the roadblocks while the clean-up operation was in progress.

Responding to a statement by Smith that officers at the two military bases were aware he was carrying a camera and had no objection to this, Col Roets said: "We allow the press in if they pitch up and we know that they always carry cameras with them."

"But we know that the press is aware of what photos may and may not be taken and reports have to be cleared first before they can be used."

Col Roets said he had no control over someone who, unknown to him, had chartered an aircraft to the area.

He agreed under cross-examination by Smith that copies of other newspapers had also been found during raids on Swapo bases in southern Angola.

But he denied knowledge of photographs showing

Defence Force bases in the Territory having been published in local or international publications.

Smith cited The Resister, an ANC journal published in Britain, as one publication that had carried such photographs.

Another magazine, the german publication Der Spiegel, had published plans of a base at Grootfontein which had been found in a rubbish bin, Smith said.

Mr smith submitted that information was being published in overseas journals, banned in Namibia, about troop strengths.

LAUGHABLE

"Evaluations that have been made (by those publications) about South African forces in SWA are laughable," col Roets replied.

He said the layout of the military base, situated at Tsintsabis, had not been changed after publication of the photographs but

security measures had to be stepped up considerably.

It would have been difficult for relatively small bands of insurgents to storm the base but they could have used other methods of attack, such as bombardment with missiles.

Mr Smith said "double standards" were being employed since news reporters had been requested at a media conference this year not to publish photographs of Caspir armoured vehicles.

Yet, the official publication of the SA Defence Force, "Paratus", contained pictures of Caspirs.

Col Roets replied that the vehicles in question were not those of the SADF, but were used by the Police.

He was not aware of a prohibition on publishing pictures of Caspirs.

Mr Smith: "For years and years you have misled the people of this country with wrongful propaganda."

NOT AWARE

Col Roets: "I am not aware of deception."

Mr Smith said the public had been told time after time that the enemy's back had been broken and that it had been wiped out.

Col Roets said the Security Force had said in statements that it was in control of the situation and Swapo had been dealt severe blows.

Col Roets said he was also unaware of other local newspapers publishing photographs of the two military bases in question, or of the military airfield at Tsumeb.

Smith put it to Col Roets that the Windhoek Observer could easily find

its way into Angola as it enjoyed a wide international readership. Col Roets said this could be so.

Col Roets took strong exception to a suggestion by Smith that the SWAPO incursion in April had caught the Defence Force with its "pants around its knees."

He stated that the Defence Force had not considered it necessary to hold press briefings during this period.

Asked why the Head of Military Intelligence in the Territory had not been called to testify, Col Roets replied: "Because these photographs have a direct operational implication."

No Criminal

At one stage of the trial Smith said he was not a criminal and did "not want to see my fingerprints in Pretoria's files."

Smith submitted that the media were not receiving cooperation from the Security force to keep the public informed of operations against insurgents, as last April, when terrorists had infiltrated the Tsumeb District.

Col Roets replied that news statements were issued daily during the incursion of White farming areas.

In addition, "there is a Press Council, of which the accused is a member, that convenes monthly," Col Roets said.

Complaints about liaison with the media could be raised at the meetings.

Smith contested that news statements were issued daily or that the Namibian Media Liaison Committee met monthly with senior military officers.

CONCERN

Asked whether the Observer's coverage of the war reflected a neutral attitude, Col Roets replied that concern had been expressed by officers commanding field operations

about certain statements contained in the newspaper's reports, as well as photographs published in the Observer.

"They said these statements (stellings) complicated the situation for them and they could not understand why it was permitted," he said. "It is also my view."

Smith said reporters did not know where they stood with the Security Force and the media were not kept informed of events in the war zone.

The result was speculation by the public, "which has totally undermined the country."

Col Roets said the Security Force had a duty not only to the news media, but also to the public.

"We make daily evaluations concerning our forces and that which is in the interest of the public to know about operations," he said.

The Security Force allowed films to be shot during certain operations, as the scenes recorded were not for immediate release.

The enemy did not have

immediate access to the information so there was no influence on tactical situations.

Col Roets said although the Windhoek Observer provided wide coverage of the war situation, some aspects of its reporting were "damning (verdoemend)."

Smith said he was being victimised since "I acknowledge the existence of Swapo" and reported on "atrocities (wandade)" allegedly committed by both sides.

Col Roets denied there was a vendetta against Smith.

All the media were being treated equally by the Defence Force.

But, the Colonel added, the publication of photographs such as the aerial picture of Tsintsabis camp constituted a contravention of the law, notwithstanding captions.

PROOF

"It is proof to me that the accused possibly does not have the interests of the Security force at heart."

Smith said there was no control, particularly of photographs taken by civilians, at Ondangwa and Oshakati, which were the most heavily guarded spots in Namibia.

In reply, Col Roets said he was not aware civilians took proscribed photographs of the bases to send to relatives in South Africa."

He said if they were caught taking strategic photographs they would be in serious trouble.

Col Roets said in reply to a question, that it would be foolish for the Security Force to relinquish its position in Namibia "until such time as a political solution

has to be found."

Mr Smith asked whether the Colonel agreed that during the terrorist incursion into Tsumeb district this year, "farmers were terrified (verskrik), left their farms and moved to town — there was chaos."

Col Roets said he agreed, but reports in the Windhoek Observer had been exaggerated.

The Officer Commanding SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, had requested the media to report positively and not to arouse feelings.

Col Roets said definition of the aerial photograph was not good, but a machinegun post had been

ringed in black "to make it clearer to a person who would not have spotted it otherwise."

Asked whether Smith was a "political target" of the military, Col Roets said: "We, as the Defence Force, serve the government of the day.

"We do not consider you or any other person as a political target."

Asked whether Smith had ever been the subject of discussion at meetings of the Security Force, including the Security Police, Col Roets said: "There is not a person in the media that is not being discussed."

The trial resumes today.
— Sapa

CSO: 4700/1805

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

NO POINT IN FLEEING--There will be no point in Basters fleeing to South Africa if things go wrong in SWA. So said DTA Deputy President Dr Ben Africa at a public meeting in Rehoboth on Saturday afternoon. "We will be just putting off what we have to face here by going to SA," he said. "We are well ahead of SA in constitutional development while Mr PW Botha's constitutional plan can't work unless he includes the urban Blacks. "However, SA is a sovereign country and it's not really for me to criticise it. "But people are just putting off the inevitable if they think that they can go there," he said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1805

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ELECTION SPECULATION

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 16, 4 Aug 82 pp 1-3

[Article: "Nigeria: All the Seducing"]

[Text]

President Shehu Shagari recently told the Nigerian press that he could not yet say whether he would choose vice-president Alex Ekwueme again as his running mate "if his name is among the three names to be submitted for the nomination". This reference to what seems to be a new procedure was as puzzling as his polite but cool attitude to Ekwueme as a man "who has been working amicably with me". Such pronouncements receive special attention because of the events leading up to the resignation from the *National Party of Nigeria* (NPN) last month of Chief Moshood Abiola, a senior Yoruba official, and the widespread suggestion that the newly pardoned former Biafran leader, Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu, has been promised the NPN candidacy for the vice-presidency in next year's presidential elections.

Shagari's political adviser, Chuba Okadigbo, who negotiated Ojukwu's return from Ivory Coast, said last month that the rumour of Ojukwu being considered as Shagari's running mate was "mere speculation and should be left at that". But his failure to deny the story outright, and Ojukwu's close association with him and other senior NPN figures during his homecoming tour, has kept the speculation alive. In terms of practical politics however, it would be very difficult for Shagari to decide that Ekwueme should be succeeded by another Ibo. (Both Ekwueme and Ojukwu come from Anambra State; so does Okadigbo). On top of the constitutional provisos to ensure that Nigerian political parties enjoy nationwide support, the NPN has made sure that its three top officials — the president, the vice-president and the national chairman — represent Nigeria's three major regions. (Shagari is a Fulani from the north, Ekwueme an Ibo from the east, and the national chairman, Chief A. M. A. Akinloye a Yoruba from the west). Since the NPN's 1981 convention in Port Harcourt, more strictly applied "zoning" rules have been agreed, although interpretation of this issue varies

among top officials. (Broadly, the western region is zone B and the eastern region zone C). On the whole, however, it is understood that if the NPN's presidential candidate were to be dropped after one term (the maximum allowed to the president under the country's constitution is two), his successor would have to come from another zone. This also applies to other national officials, including Ekwueme and Akinloye.

Since Shagari was nominated for a second term in June, the zoning system poses no problem in his case. But his second term candidacy was not entirely unchallenged. Abiola chairman of the NPN in Ogun State and a national vice-president, was widely reported to have put in a rival bid. It is unlikely that Abiola and his supporters seriously believed they could get a chance to contest the presidency in 1983. Abiola has been a controversial figure since the NPN's Kano convention in 1980, when he seemed to make a bid to get Akinloye replaced. In Port Harcourt last November he was again reported to have ambitions for the NPN chairmanship. He denied having signed any papers demanding Akinloye's removal, or to have the intention of forming his own political party if he did not get top office in the NPN. But in May he led a group of senior Yoruba NPN figures, the Yoruba Solidarity Front (also known as the zone B Group) to again challenge Akinloye, whose first term ends this year, a year ahead of the elected leaders. Abiola demanded Akinloye's removal "for the sake of the image of zone B". Other zone B leaders said that Akinloye should resign because no vote of confidence in him had been passed. Another senior Yoruba official, Chief A. Ogundokun, deputy national publicity secretary of the NPN, even called for "the entrenchment of zoning of the presidency in our constitution, to guarantee the ambition of minority groups".

So far Akinloye has managed to beat off the challenge, and at the special convention in June which nominated Shagari, Abiola was snubbed. A month later he resigned from the NPN and politics in general. As the ITT chairman in Nigeria he does not depend on political handouts, and he explained that he had been spending N70,000 a month on the Ogun State NPN alone but "all I have in rewards is blackmail, ingratitude and insult". He had seen a lot in the NPN which, he said, his conscience could no longer tolerate, and he made it clear that a party which did not offer him any immediate political future was of little interest to him. But contrary to most reports, he was not really aiming at the national chairmanship since he knew well that the zoning rules (on which Yoruba presidential hopes for 1987 hinge) would not allow Akinloye to be succeeded by another Yoruba. In trying to force Akinloye's resignation, the zone B Group hoped that the chairmanship would be filled by someone from zone C, in which case Shagari would have had to drop his zone C vice-president and look for a Yoruba running mate.

The importance of your zone

Most other Yorubas in the NPN who oppose Akinloye do so because they feel he is too close to Shagari and the northern establishment to prepare the ground over the next four years for a Yoruba to succeed to the presidency in 1987. But the "right" to the 1987 nomination of a Yoruba is disputed by non-Yorubas in the party. Akinloye himself got into trouble last month when he reportedly said that the "Yorubas will produce the party's presidential candidate in 1987" — a statement, if it was correctly reported, which clearly took account of the zone B distrust of his allegiance. The statement was challenged by the president's special assistant on information, John Nwodo, who said he did not agree with the assertion that the candidacy in 1987 had been guaranteed to the Yorubas. However, Nwodo admitted to a consensus in the NPN that Shagari's successor should come from the south, but zone B, he noted, was not the only southern area. This is precisely what many Ibos think.

Ojukwu probably has his eye on 1987 and the presidency rather than 1983 and the vice-presidential candidacy which Okadigbo may have used when he visited him in Ivory Coast. Okadigbo himself has recently been reprimanded by the federal government for ignoring presidential instructions that Ojukwu was not to be pushed into party politics, and specifically for having accompanied him on his homecoming tour without presidential permission. Indeed, Okadigbo took every opportunity to suggest that Ojukwu would eventually join the NPN or, if he by some chance opted for the *Nigeria Peoples' Party* (NPP), that he would destroy Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe's party from within. In either case, he pointed out, the president and his allies would benefit. He arranged a reception for Ojukwu in his Anambra State home at which a galaxy of Ibo notables proclaimed that the return of the former Biafran leader marked "the end of the Ibo leadership vacuum and the re-emergence of a positive and selfless Ibo leadership". This indicated, as it was of course meant to, that the people of Imo and Anamba states had been ill served by the NPP. It also deprecated the role played by Ekwueme, although his vice-presidency was in question long before Ojukwu's pardon because he had been unable to "deliver" Anambra to the NPN in 1979.

The Ojukwu-for-vice-president lobby argues that he would "deliver" Anambra as well as Imo, and the Ibo vote elsewhere in Nigeria besides. Okadigbo, in an extraordinary statement, considering Shagari's wish to keep partisan politics out of the homecoming celebrations, said that the NPP contribution to the pardon had been "zero". Stressing that he was speaking "in my capacity as political adviser to the president", he said that since his appointment "not one single effort was made by any

top member of the NPP from any of the three states under its control on behalf of Emeka Ojukwu in order to secure his pardon, either by way of letter, telegram or oral representation". On the contrary, he claimed, top NPP members had attempted to stop the presidential dispensation; only three days before the pardon was announced, a 13-paragraph letter opposing the act of clemency had been addressed to Shagari by a top NPP leader. "The person I am talking about knows himself, and if he speaks I will release the document". The NPP promptly challenged him to produce the letter and any other evidence in support of his claims, but nothing more had been heard about the matter.

Okadigbo may at times be carried away by his own enthusiasm, but there is more than a grain of truth in his description of NPP attitudes to Ojukwu. Azikiwe had excused himself on health grounds from putting in an appearance at Lagos airport when Ojukwu returned — there is no love lost between the two men, for private as well as political reasons. Instead Ojukwu called on Dr. **Michael Okpara**, the former eastern region premier, whose pointed refusal to join any political party for the time being, despite all the pressures on him to do so, has been put down to his determination to wait and see which way Ojukwu will turn. But Ojukwu at least came close to one senior NPP figure, Governor **Sam Mbakwe** of Imo State, who called on him in his home town of Nnewi, in Anambra, without waiting for Ojukwu to call on the Anambra governor. Later, with Okadigbo in tow, Ojukwu visited Mbakwe in the Imo State House at Owerri. This earned Mbakwe a stinging rebuke from the NPP national chairman, Chief **Adeniran Ogunsanya**, who said that the Imo governor's visit to Nnewi had contravened the party's constitution in pre-empting the reception planned by Anambra's Governor **Jim Nwobodo** in his State House at Enugu. Thus the divisive effect on the NPP of Ojukwu's return is already beginning to show. (AC Vol 23 No 12).

Election deferral

Ojukwu has carefully avoided committing himself to any political party, although his preference for conservative establishment politics was implied by his contacts while in Nigeria. He returned to Abidjan last month for a visit, and sources close to him say that for the time being he intends to divide his time between the two countries. This reinforces the impression that he does not plan an immediate political comeback, except in the sense of preparing the ground for a future career. He is said to have offered a private bet that the 1983 elections will have to be postponed, and he apparently shares the view of some of his advisers that the political confusion which would result from such an unconstitutional deferral would make nonsense of any current political commitment.

This assessment is not entirely unfounded. Mr. Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey, chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) recently spoke of a number of problems which might delay the 1983 polls, including the lack of reliable communications for FEDECO use. The post office, he maintained, had refused to resuscitate the FEDECO network, despite the vast sums which had been paid for the service. He complained that the austerity measures were hampering preparations for the elections, and although the executive had promised to make money available, "it is the civil service that is at our throat".

The revision of voters' lists is to take place from August 16 to 31; claims and objections to the new rolls will be processed from the beginning of November to the middle of January. A few weeks ago FEDECO said that the whole registration procedure would take 370 days to complete. FEDECO's announcement last month that it could not register new political parties while it was thus occupied means that the "wings" of existing parties, which have broken away from parent bodies or tried to rid themselves of former leaders, stand little chance of being legitimised in time for the elections. As a result four state governors (Gongola, Borno, Kaduna and Kano) might find themselves out of office because they cannot be nominated by any "legitimate" political party. The alternative — the new *Progressive Peoples' Party* (PPP) — which is related to the electoral alliance of opposition groups, the *Progressive Peoples' Alliance* (PPA), has also been refused registration at its first attempt on technical grounds. Partly as a result of this, the two smaller opposition parties have become even more fragmented, the PRP consisting now of three factions, and the GNPP of four. This situation could be resolved by a number of peace efforts now under way, but the difference between these parties and the major ones is more one of degree than of kind. All parties are deeply divided, although the Yoruba UPN is less so than the NPP or NPN.

For the NPN, next year's elections could again end in a knife-edge result — hence the intensive political attention that it is paying to Ibo areas and to marginal states. One of these is Kwara (see AC Vol 22 No 23), where Senate Leader and party chairman Dr. Olusola Saraki and state governor Adamu Atta were reconciled through Shagari's intervention, embracing in public. The peace did not last: a fortnight ago Saraki said Atta was "a drowning man who is struggling to hold on to any available straw", adding that no amount of effort would distract him from his set objectives, which are to rid the state of Atta. Atta returned the insults in kind, and the result of the running feud is that the NPN in Kwara has not had time to look to its grass-roots support. (Saraki believes in zoning. He has presidential ambitions).

The greatest hope of winning a state away from its

opponents lies in Bendel State for the NPN. The UPN won it in 1979, but unlike the other four UPN states, Bendel is not purely Yoruba, and its government has been involved in a long series of scandals. The NPN in Bendel therefore stood an excellent chance — until a row erupted between the Bendel NPN leader Tayo Akpata and the state's former military governor, Dr. Samuel Ogbemudia. The NPN's national secretariat had to step in and dissolve the state executive, but despite top level intervention, neither side seems prepared to compromise. Hence the UPN's chances of regaining Bendel are enhanced ●

CSO: 4700/1752

KANO OFFICIAL ASKS FEDERAL AID FOR KANO RIOT VICTIMS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text] THE Kano State Commissioner of Finance, Alhaji Kassim Musa Bichi has said that it would be difficult to hold any individual responsible for last year's July 10 rampage in Kano, the state capital.

He made the observation while appealing for special financial assistance from the Federal Government to repair buildings damaged during the rampage.

Even though a commission of inquiry was set up and a report submitted, I believe it would be very difficult to pin-point any particular person as being responsible for the rampage" the commissioner remarked.

He, therefore urged the Federal Government to consider the rampage and a civil strife just like the civil war of between 1967 and 1970.

Alhaji Kassim said the Federal Government should foot the bill for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the damaged buildings just as they did after the civil war.

He said the state government would need between 20 and 50 million Naira for the repairs and rehabilitation work.

The commissioner said the Federal Government should use funds set aside by law for ecological and other problems to assist the state government otherwise it would take the state government several years to complete the reconstruction of damaged buildings. He also said many government officials lost their property such as motor cycles and cars which were not covered by insurance, adding that the state government would still have to compensate such people.

The commissioner pointed out that the Ministry of Finance alone would require four million Naira to carry out repairs.

CSO: 4700/1707

COMMITTEE SAID BEING FORMED TO PROPAGATE ISLAM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Omafume Amurun]

[Text]

A COMMITTEE is being formed to look into ways and means of using mosques to propagate islam and the teaching of young muslims.

The Chairman of the Concord Group of Newspapers Limited, Chief M. K. O. Abiola who is the initiator of the idea, announced this in Lagos on Thursday while launching a book "Mecca and Medina Today".

According to him, some area committees are already at work and the pilot project in which some mosques will take part will start in November 1, this year.

Chief Abiola said that based on the experience of the first three months, the project would be launched as part of the celebration of the birthday of the Holy Prophet Muhammed.

He described the employment of Arabic teachers to coach children of the well-to-do muslims as an inefficient employment of resources.

"Islam is a mass religion. Knowledge of the good and happy life, it gives must be made available to all", Chief Abiola said.

He wants islamic education to be made available to all children free, adding that "therein lies the true path to our survival as

muslims and the fulfilment of our mission to Allah".

He remarked that the appointment of islamic tutors within the primary and secondary schools would not solve the problem of the very young muslims children who now attend largely christian nursery schools.

Chief Abiola expressed delight that a few moslem nursery schools had sprung up and more should be encouraged.

He however warned that unless mosques lead in the crusade for islam, their fate would be like some religious buildings in England and elsewhere that had been converted to bingo halls, ball rooms for dancing and for other decadent pursuits.

Chief Abiola commended the Managing Director of Overseas Media Limited, Mr. I. A. Oridota for bringing the book to Nigeria, which he said would enable muslims to perform the hajj spiritually although they might not yet be making it physically.

The book was launched by Dr. Babatunde José the former Daily Times of Nigeria Managing Director. Eminent muslims including the Emir of Kano Alhaji Ado Bayero, witnessed the occasion.

NIGER DEPUTY GOVERNOR ON DEPUTY GOVERNOR POSITION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Aug 82 p 16

[Article by M. A. Aliyu]

[Text]

NIGER State Deputy Governor, Alhaji Idrisu Alhassan Kpaki has said he would never be a deputy to any governor in future.

This was because some governors made their deputies no more than confidential secretaries.

Addressing a Press conference in Kaduna at the weekend, the deputy governor said because the constitution gave the governor the powers to assign duties to all including his deputy, "it gives room for a power drunk and selfish governor to keep everything for himself and at best for some of his henchmen".

Alhaji Idrisu said that if a deputy governor was not in the good books of the governor, he would be treated like a mere officer and excluded from the management of the business of the government.

Asked if one should not resign in such circumstances, Alhaji Idrisu said that the situation, in most cases, did not warrant such actions, especially for those of them who were interested in keeping peace.

He said that the failure of a governor in managing the affairs

of his state, could not be the failure of his deputy, because he runs the government in his own way. If however, both the governor and his deputy took each other into confidence, trouble would not arise.

On the zoning system of this party, the National Party of Nigeria, (NPN) the deputy governor said that rotation of offices from place to place could help a lot in promoting understanding, especially in our country where the geographical spread was necessary.

Alhaji Idrisu said that his people gave him unqualified mandate to run for next year's gubernatorial elections in Niger State, "because the NPN got all their votes from my area and, secondly, it is now our turn to produce the candidate for the governorship race and thirdly we are more capable of bringing the necessary changes to transform the state into a more prosperous one."

Answering a question, Alhaji Idrisu admitted that the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) was no doubt waxing stronger daily in the state and working very hard, "but we can save the situation and deliver Niger State to the NPN again, if the party did not act or behave contrary to the wishes of the people in the state."

IMPROVED METHODS FOR CATTLE PRODUCTION URGED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Aliyu Modibbo]

[Text]

FEDERAL Government has been urged to adopt strong measures to improve the traditional system of cattle production, and develop commercial system of beef production and marketing.

The call was contained in the resolutions adopted at the end of the three-day National Conference Beef Production which ended in Kaduna over the weekend.

The conference noted with dismay the discouraging ways the traditional system of cattle production was being handled by various governments in the country.

The conference recommended among other things that to improve the traditional system of cattle production, grazing reserves to facilitate the immediate settlement of the nomadic Fulanis must be provided, their security guaranteed through land leases and the provision of extensions services at cattle settlement centres.

The conference also adopted the recommendation that a national livestock census be carried

out to give both numbers and seasonal distribution and underscored the need to establish a livestock development authority by the Federal Government to liaise with various state governments for Fulani settlement schemes.

It also recommended that settlement of the Fulani's should be among the priority duties of the Government. Government should also come out with legislation to ease the land tenure system readily available for cattle rearing.

The practice of using foreign experts for feasibility studies, exclusive of Nigerian experts should be discouraged, it said.

The conference also said that government should expand existing disease control measures and train more extension workers.

It recommended a rapid progress and advocated more importation of desirable breeds especially the female to supplement the selected local areas.

It recommended the use of fodder machines to provide grass for the cattles for the dry season feeding.

CSO: 4700/1710

UNINTENDED AFTERMATH OF AUSTERITY SAID UNEMPLOYMENT

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jul 82 pp 1, 13

[Article by Emma Udoka: "80,000 Workers To Lose Jobs"]

[Text]

ABOUT forty textile and garment factories in various parts of the country are now on the brink of closing down.

This follows difficulties they are facing in importing essential raw materials and spare parts as a result of the import and foreign exchange restrictions imposed by the current austerity measures.

Following this, the nearly 80,000 workers in the affected factories stand to lose their jobs if the employers (mostly expatriates) implement their threat to close down the factories at the end of this month (July), "if the situation does not improve".

Sunday New Nigerian investigations during the week revealed that already, about nine textile mills in the country have closed down for similar reasons, rendering several thousands of workers jobless.

Confirming this in an interview at the national headquarters of the Nigerian Textile, Garment and Tailoring Employers Association (NTGTEA) in Kaduna, the Executive Secretary of the association, Mr. V. O. Eburajolo, said that "if something positive is not done within a couple of weeks, most of our members will have no alternative but to close down and discharge labour."

The NTGTEA is an association embracing about 40 employers of labour, employing about 80,000 textile workers.

According to the executive secretary, Mr. Eburajolo,

members of the association have been depending on their stocks of raw materials to keep production going since the import restrictions were imposed by the Federal Government.

But their stocks of raw materials are "running out at the end of this month" (July) because of lack of replenishments resulting from the Central Bank restriction on foreign exchange, Mr. Eburajolo revealed.

The restriction, according to him, draws no difference between foreign exchange needed for raw materials to keep production going and foreign exchange needed for importation of luxuries. He declared: "Consequently, our members have not been able to import cotton, yarn, chemicals, dye-stuff and other factors of production not available locally."

In an effort to protect the jobs of Nigerians and their

dependants earning their living from the industry, the association has already alerted the Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity and the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) on the "unintended adverse effects of the Federal Government's restrictions on the textile industry."

In its SOS to the Labour Minister, the association strongly requested for special concessions and priority consideration in issuing of foreign exchange and import licences to the textile industry which, it claims, is the largest employer of labour in the country.

"Otherwise," the association warns, "the restrictions will surely defeat the purpose they are meant to serve."

While the much expected intervention of the labour minister in the threatening disaster in the textile industry is still being awaited, the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria has assured the textile employers that "appropriate action is being taken on the matter."

Meanwhile, the National Union of Textile, Garment and

Tailoring Workers of Nigeria has warned the textile employers of the consequences of "attempting to make workers the scapegoats of the present ailing economy."

Reacting to a recent notice of an imminent shutdown of many textile mills if the situation fails to improve by the end of the month, the textile workers union scribe, Mr. Adams Oshiomhole, alleged that the present plight of the employers association was caused by its members who indulge in importing electronics, stockfish, Mercedes Benz cars "under the mask of raw materials."

He warned that the workers union will resist any attempt to use its members as "a tool of blackmail in an unjust effort to force the hands of government by fake investors and multi-national subsidiaries."

But the employers' association scribe, Mr. Eburajolo views the workers' union's reaction as "empty threats."

"How can the workers' union stop us? We are doing a business and the business is not flourishing. Why can't we close down?" he asks.

CSO: 4700/1708

STANDARD GAUGE SAID 'A MUST' FOR AJAOKUTA RAILROAD

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jul 82 pp 1, 13

[Text]

THE construction of the proposed 450 kilometre long standard gauge railway from Port-Harcourt to Ajaokuta Iron and Steel Complex site is a priority project which the Federal Government must execute if our steel industry is to flourish and stand the test of time.

The implementation of the project will cost the Federal Government the sum of 1.2 billion Naira in the current national development plan.

Speaking to the Sunday New Nigerian in Kaduna, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Transport and Aviation, Alhaji Uba Ahmed said the standard gauge railway which would be laid from Port-Harcourt to Ajaokuta would facilitate the economic transportation of heavy inputs for the Iron and Steel project at Ajaokuta.

He said the standard gauge railway would also ensure easy distribution of the Ajaokuta Iron and Steel output throughout the country.

Senator Uba Ahmed further explained that the rail link would ensure easy distribution of billets from Ajaokuta complex which will be feeding the Steel Rolling Mills in Jos, Katsina and Oshogbo.

He said our existing road network in the country would not be able to stand the test of time if road haulage system should be introduced in distributing the outputs and moving the inputs from the ports to Ajaokuta.

Alhaji Uba Ahmed described the project as a major one which has been given priority by the Federal Government in its four year national development plan.

Commenting on the performance of the Nigerian Railway Corporation during the past two years, Senator Uba Ahmed claimed that the corporation had gone through revolutionary changes both in generating revenue and efficiency.

This, he said, was achieved as a result of the presence of Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) who were invited by the former Military Administration to manage the affairs of the corporation.

He said the Indians were able to rehabilitate 1,400 rolling stock by cannibalising them. This, he said, improved the services of staff of the Corporation generally which reflected in the overall performance of the Corporation.

The Chairman said the sum of 11 million Naira which the Federal Government usually gives to the corporation as subvention for workers' salaries every month had ceased to be given.

He said there was noticeable improvement on train movements as they became more punctual than before and that good sanitation now prevails in the trains.

Senator Uba Ahmed also disclosed that it was remarkable to note that the corporation is now in position to break even. He said with the sum of money which the Federal Government has earmarked to boost the development of railway transportation system in the current national development plan, the corporation would be able to carry 30 million passengers and 15 million tonnes of cargo by 1985.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON FOOD PRODUCTION EFFORT

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Aug 82 p 16

[Article by Sulaiman Gambari]

[Text]

COMPLETE self-sufficiency in food production will not be achieved by 1985 unless we revolutionise our agricultural programmes.

The Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Alhaji Mohammad Liman made the remark on Thursday in a lecture titled "Prospect and Problems of Agricultural Development in Nigeria in 80's".

The lecture was organised by the Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria towards enhancing the Green Revolution programme of the Federal Government.

He said unless the federal and state governments collectively tackle agricultural problems, it would remain with us for a long time.

Alhaji Muhammadu said one of the problems confronting increased agricultural production was the high rate of rural to urban migration. He said this factor alone had seriously depleted rural labour force.

He said while about 71 per cent of the population was in agriculture in 1960 only about 55 per cent was in it in 1979.

Statistics, he said had shown that though the total value of agricultural export increased from 304 million Naira in 1964 to 498.5 million in 1979, its share of total value of all exports had declined considerably from 70.8 per cent in 1964 to only 4.6 per

cent in 1979.

He said this was a reflection of the drastic decline in the volume of agricultural exports over the years.

He added: "the virtual disappearance of most of our traditional export crops from export trade is a clear testimony to the neglect of agriculture by all previous governments in the country."

He said the contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the years had been very poor. He said from about 61 per cent of the GDP in 1964 the agricultural sector's share declined to about 48 per cent in 1970 with further deterioration to 18 per cent in 1980.

Alhaji Mohammadu observed that without agricultural and rural development, industrial growth would be useless and if at all it succeeded it would create severe internal imbalances in the economy with widespread poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The Permanent Secretary however said given the potentials which existed for agricultural development in the country and the political will demonstrated by various governments, future agricultural prospects were bright.

He predicted that the various programmes prosecuted by the federal and state governments

and also by private individuals would usher in the era of self-sufficiency in not too distant future if current efforts were sustained.

Alhaji Muhammadu warned that while the 1980s held excellent prospects for dramatic changes in agricultural production, they could represent the most critical decade in the country's agricultural history.

He said unless we succeeded in achieving agricultural self-sufficiency during this decade, the country might witness a food crisis of unmanageable proportions. According to him, "we have no choice but to succeed because our import burden will become too much for the economy to bear."

CSO: 4700/1708

EMIR WANTS MORE POWERS FOR TRADITIONAL RULERS

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 1 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Murtala Bichi]

[Text]

ANY country which practised democracy might fall, if traditional institutions were not fully incorporated in the system of government it operates.

This observation was made by the Emir of Gumel, Alhaji Ahmed Mohammed Sani II, during an interview with Sunday Triumph in his palace.

Alhaji Ahmed Mohammed maintained that the role of traditional institutions in the presidential system of government was to preserve our various customs and traditions in the society.

He observed that during the 13 years of military rule in the country, when traditional rulers were involved in the running of the government, law and order were maintained by them (traditional rulers.).

Alhaji Ahmed explained that the reason law and order were not being properly maintained because traditional rulers were stripped of their duties. He said that this was why people were adamant in obeying the laws of the country, adding that even the police were not familiar with their role in the society.

The emir stated that if the presidential system of government was to succeed, then the provision in the Nigerian Constitution on the role of the tradition-

al institution to be amended to give traditional rulers the chance to exercise more powers.

Answering a question on role of politicians in the country, Alhaji Ahmed said that Nigerian politicians were yet to learn some lesson from the past, adding that they were still crude in their approach to politics.

He said it was a great concern to him that Nigerian politicians were playing politics of victimisation which he claimed was still rampant and warned that if it continued, the country would always face crisis.

Alhaji Ahmed, therefore, called on politicians to be tolerant and understanding, rather than engage themselves in character assassination.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUGAR COMPANY STRIKE

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 1 Aug 82 p 10

[Article by Salisu Nuhu Muhammed: "The Plight of Numan Savannah Sugar Workers"]

[Text]

THE four thousand strong workers of Savannah Sugar Company in Numan, Gongola State, have sent a strongly worded letter to the company's management, urging them to recall without further delay, the one thousand members of their union who have recently been thrown out of jobs.

In a press release, signed by the State's Secretary of the National Union of Food, Beverage and Tobacco Employees, Mr Arikpo Kingsley, it was pointed out that the management in retrenching its workers, acted outside the April 1982 collective agreement reached between the company's management and the union.

This, he said, is in addition to other genuine demands of the workers earlier on suppressed by the company.

Accusing the company of intransigence, Mr Arikpo asked why his union (NUFBTE) was singled out for destruction and why they should not embark on industrial action, against the enemy of the helpless retrenched workers.

It will be recalled that until the time of retrenchment, the company had been comfortably sitting on workers' grievances and

demands for the payment of their Shagari arrears, special contribution bonus, provision of light and pipe borne water to their residential areas and a better and more efficient transportation system.

For instance, it has been stated that, under the April 1982 agreement 'due and proper considerations would be given to local farmers and or their dependants working for the company.' But the results of my investigation have shown that more than 70 per cent of those retrenched so far, are those protected by this agreement clause.

As a matter of fact, shortly before the termination of the contract with Commonwealth Development Cooperation (CDC) by the Federal Government, the then General Manager of the company, Mr. A.R. Kendrick, in a desperate attempt to rationalize the retrenchment and exonerate the management from

any blame, argued that the company was under a very severe economic predicament therefore workers must be laid off for the company to cope with the ostensibly prevalent difficult situation.

He also informed the workers that another reason which necessitated the retrenchment exercise was the fact that over the years, the company has been incurring very heavy losses.

When I visited the workers' settlement early this week, I found out that, not only these people are bitter about the unjust retrenchment, but they are also in their determination to regain their land which was forcefully seized without any compensation.

Most of them argued that being out of job, and coupled with the unbearable problem of landlessness in which they now found themselves, they tried to revert to their old and traditional occupation, that is, fishing, in order to earn a living.

But, no sooner had they given this a second thought, they then discovered that, with the company using the Kiri Dam on the Upper Benue River, it would be an altogether fruitless venture. In fact they even further informed me, that fishing is no longer allowed by the authorities concerned.

On the other hand, labour conditions in the company are unbelievably harsh. Wages are beggarly. Since no safety precautions

exist, accidents are frequent and living conditions are abominable. For most of the workers, retrenchment is a real scourge, especially in this time of crisis and recession of Nigerian economy, when life is becoming increasingly unbearable for the colossal of our people.

The workers cannot understand why, instead of cutting the stupendous expenses of the senior staff and putting a final stop to the painful embezzlement, which has clearly gained a foot hold in the company, the management is making them the sacrificial lamb. The union, in particular wondered why the top officials who lacked the moral courage to dispense with their costly shopping trips, during which they junket around the world at the company's expense, are now forcing thousands of poor workers to a life of hunger and starvation.

They further contend that, it is altogether absurd for the management to raise the issue of enormous losses by the company. The workers pointed to the institutionalised system of wasting of resources as being responsible for the company's problem. Millions of Naira spent on purchasing heavy machines and other spare parts not needed by the company in the next five years is an example. In such case, the workers argued, only contractors and sub-contractors benefited.

SWISS CONTRACT FOR RICE MILL CONSTRUCTION AWARDED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jul 82 p 16

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

A 20 million Naira contract for the construction of three rice mills in the country has been awarded by the Nigerian Grains Board (NGB).

The mills which will be located at Badeggi in Niger State; Makurdi in Benue State and Sokoto would be equipped with pre-cleaning and par-boiling as well as grading and bagging facilities.

The contract which was awarded to a Swiss firm—Aprofim—is expected to be completed within 18 months.

Signing the contract on behalf of the board, the chairman, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, Baraden Sokoto said the mills, when fully operational, would help to reduce to the barest minimum the rate of rice importation.

He said the mills which are expected to process about 30,000 tonnes of paddy rice each annually were being established, he said, in pursuance of the objective of the board to boost the green revolution programme.

Alhaji Dasuki assured that raw materials would not be a problem to the success of the scheme.

On the provision of manpower, the chairman said, the Kaduna Polytechnic had already been requested to conduct courses in milling technology for the mills.

Signing on behalf of the con-

tracting firm, Mr. Joel Herzog assured that the mills would be completed within the specified time.

The firm would also be responsible for the training of indigenes to run the mills after completion and would also provide maintenance services at regular intervals.

Meanwhile, the Federal Government has approved 103 million Naira to boost rice production throughout the country.

The chief consultant to the Green Revolution technical committee, Dr. T. S. B. Aribisola, said in Ibadan that the amount was based on a report compiled by his committee for the project.

He presented a copy of the report to the Minister of Agriculture, Malam Adamu Ciroma, during a conducted tour of the National Cereal Research Institute, Ibadan.

Dr. Aribisola also presented reports on the types of machinery for the rice mill production in the country, as well as a report of various groups producing rice in the country.

Replying, Malam Adamu said that not much was known about the progress made on the Green Revolution programme.

He advised members of the committee to publicise their activities.

INTEREST-FREE ISLAMIC BANKS TO BE ESTABLISHED SOON

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Ibrahim N Salihu]

[Text]

INTEREST-FREE Islamic banks are to be established in some parts of the country. One of them will be situated in Sokoto State.

Governor Garba Nadama disclosed this while addressing the opening of a seminar titled: "Interest-free Islamic Bank — guideline for its implementation" at the University of Sokoto over the weekend. The seminar was organised by the Department of Islamic Studies of the university.

The governor said although he had not yet received the document for the setting up of the bank, such papers would be made available to anyone interested in the venture whenever they were ready.

Quoting from various Islamic sources, Governor Nadama observed that the inherent evils in the western system of banking had made it necessary for the muslim society to get genuinely

interested in eliminating interest. He said the introduction of the Islamic system of interest-free banking would not only serve as an alternative but as a substitute to the contemporary materialistic banking system.

In a 52-page lecture, the guest speaker and acting Head of the Department of Economic and Management Studies of the university, Dr. Habib Ur-Rahman, described interest as naturally cancerous.

He said interest as charged by the banks encouraged hoarding, speculations, gambling, inflation and other vices.

Dr. Habib said manufacturers were often compelled to produce socially undesirable but economically profitable products, create a class of the idle rich, distort allocation of resources, widen the rich/poor gap, breed hatred and destroy whatever rural and social fabrics the society had.

CSO: 4700/1707

LAND USE SETTLEMENT METHODS DECRIED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "How Not to Resettle"]

[Text]

AS with so many pieces of good legislation, the practice of the Land Use Act so far has left much to be desired. We have had occasions to deplore the use of the Act by some people in authority to settle political differences. But by far the most serious lapses in the practice of the Land Use Act occur in compensating and resettling peasants where land is taken from them for public use. Invariably the peasants get shortchanged largely because compensations often come too late and too little, some compensations ending up in private pockets, as it were.

The result of all this is that we are slowly but surely building up a massive and alienated

rural population that could fall easy prey to political demagogues. We have already reaped one sad harvest from this trend, namely the Bakolori riots in Sokoto State. Needless to say we do not want a repeat of it. This probably explains the recent assurance given to the people of Goronyo, again in Sokoto State, by President Shagari that they will be adequately compensated and resettled for their land which has been taken over for a 96 million Naira dam project.

President Shagari will no doubt keep his word. All the same we are worried that the people of Goronyo may, at the end of the day, not find things satisfac-

tory — not because these things are technically inadequate but rather because they call for a radical departure from their (the peasants') life-style which is beyond them. The principle involved here is the same whether we are talking of peasants in Goronyo or in Degema. It is tempting to erect grandiose and expensive modern structures for their resettlement but we should not be amazed if, as has happened in say Kainji, they resist being steamrolled into the jet-age. The simple trick is to involve them in deciding the nature of compensation and of resettlement. This way they cannot feel completely dislocated and disaffected.

CSO: 4700/1707

BRIEFS

FARMERS LOANS RECALLED--FARMERS in seven local government areas of Sokoto State have been given two weeks within which to repay their loans totalling 1.04 million Naira or face prosecution. The areas are Gusau, Anka, Kaura Namoda, Zurmi, Talata Mafara and Maradun. The Gusau Zone project manager of the Sokoto Agricultural Development Project, Alhaji Isa Abdullahi gave the ultimatum at a special meeting held with the Gusau local government officials, traditional rulers, and farmers from the affected areas. He said, out of the total amount of 1,552,898,60 Naira given to intermediate and small-scale farmers as loans, last year by his project, only 506,042.95 Naira was so far repaid. He said the beneficiaries were yet to settle an outstanding balance of 1,046,855.70 Naira. [Aderisi Adekunle] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jul 82 p 16]

ARMY OFFICERS RETIRED, DISCHARGED--TWENTY-SIX officers of the army were retired while 944 others were discharged between January and June this year, according to this month's edition of the army news bulletin, Soja. The publication also indicated that 63 officers and 3,731 other ranks were paid their gratuities during the period. It said that a major was compulsorily retired while five other ranks were dismissed for various offences during the same period. Seven hundred and forty-six officers and 10 others benefitted from vehicle loan during the period, it added. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Jul 82 p 17]

FRUIT JUICE PLANT--A 2.5 MILLION Naira fruit juice manufacturing plant is expected to go into operation in Kano by September, this year. The project which would be located in the Challaram industrial layout of the state capital is being executed by a Kano based firm--Saladed Enterprises. A statement from the company said the plant would have a fully automatic production system and would be unique in that it would not require any preservative chemicals. About four fruit flavours are to be produced by the plant. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jul 82 p 7]

COMPENSATION FOR DISPLACED PERSONS--MORE than 30,000 persons who are to be displaced by the construction of the 96 million Naira Goronyo Dam project in Sokoto State have been assured of quick compensation by President Shehu Shagari. The president who has just concluded a seven-day private visit to his home state told the people at a reception at Goronyo, on Monday that the Federal Government would also resettle the displaced persons. He said the resettlement would involve the construction of modern houses with good roads, water and electricity supply in their local government areas. Alhaji Shehu emphasised

the need for self-sufficiency in food production and urged the people to bear with the Federal Government "until things are sorted out." He said it was shameful for us to continue depend on food imports in spite of the vast fertile land available everywhere in the country. He said food processing industries would be established whenever agriculture regained its past glory. The president reminded the people of the need to register for next year's elections. In an earlier address, the chairman of the Wurno Local Government Caretaker Committee, Alhaji Tunau Wakili appealed to the president for the immediate payment of compensation and the resettlement of the people to be displaced. [Ibrahim N. Salihu] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Jul 82 p 1]

STEEL PLANTS PROVIDE JOBS--MINISTER for Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele has said that the five steel plants including those under construction would provide employment opportunities to about 30,000 Nigerians when in full operation. In addition, such ancilliary projects like ore mining, Metallurgical Training Institute at Onitsha and the Metallurgical Discharge Laboratory in Jos would provide an additional 1,000 jobs. According to him, it was therefore estimated that the number of Nigerians to be employed in the steel and related projects would reach 100,000 by the end of the decade. Malam Ali made this remark in his address at the opening of the National Training Workshop on Ore Assessment, Quality and Waste Management in the Iron and Steel and Allied Industries at the University of Ibadan last Monday. The minister further told the gathering that available statistics indicated that Nigeria's demand for steel had increased over the past years as a result of the industries, construction and manufacturing sectors. He disclosed that steel importation had grown from a moderate value of 150,000 tonnes in 1960 to a substantial figure of 2,200,000 tonnes in 1977 adding that by 1995 the figure might have reached 8.50 million tonnes. Malam Ali stated that in 1970, steel importation was 613,907 tonnes valued at 76 million Naira, in 1975, 1,026 million tonnes valued at 326 million Naira and in 1977, 2.19 million tonnes costing 432.6 million Naira. [Yinka Dagunduro] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Jul 82 p 7]

FLOUR MILL IN KANO--THERE is now a proposal by the Federal Government to set up a flour mill in Kano to make use of the wheat grown in the Kadawa area of the Jadejia-Jama'are River Basin Development project. This was disclosed in an interview by the Presidential Assistant in Kano State, Alhaji Lawal Kaita. He said that by 1983, the Kadawa area wheat farms would be able to supply enough to keep the proposed flour mill busy. Alhaji Lawal Kaita added that by 1984, more than enough quantities of maize and rice would also be produced at the Kadawa irrigation area. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Jul 82 p 11]

FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION HAMPERED--THE Borno State Ministry of Agriculture has been unable to distribute 40,223.87 tons of fertilisers to farmers in good time as a result of inadequate funds. The Principal Agricultural Superintendent in the Ministry of Agriculture, Malam Abba Ali, said the lack of funds had prevented the ministry from hiring vehicles to distribute the fertilisers. The principal superintendent was briefing Governor Mohammed Goni last Wednesday about the activities of the Maiduguri Farm Centre. Another problem that had impeded the distribution of fertilisers, he said, were the refusal of local contractors to transport allocations to rural areas because the

government had not been paying them. He also told the governor that due to inadequate funds, it had not been possible to promptly repair government vehicles that had broken down for distribution purposes. Malam Abba however told the governor that the 50,000 Naira recently released to the ministry for the distribution of the fertiliser was already being utilised to rectify the situation. Responding, Governor Goni assured the officials that his administration would try as much as possible to ensure that a smooth distribution of the commodity was restored. He also appealed to them to be dedicated to their work. [Ibrahim A. Biu] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1711

SAUDI PAPER CARRIES SOMALI OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT

GF211628 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 17 Aug 82 pp 1, 20

[Exclusive statement by Somali Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad 'Ali Hamid to AL-MADINAH correspondent Muhammad 'Ali Klibi in Tunisia; date not given]

[Text] Somali Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad 'Ali Hamid, who is currently visiting Tunisia affirmed to AL-MADINAH that last Wednesday he briefed the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi on the latest developments in the Horn of Africa and that he submitted to him a detailed report on the current military, political and economic situation in this region. His excellency affirmed the presence of foreign troops consisting of Cuban soldiers and Soviet experts working for the aggressive Ethiopian Army. He said that the objective of the current Ethiopian aggression against Somalia is to create a state of disorder in the Somali Army and undermine the morale of its soldiers so that they will be unable to repel the aggression.

He noted that since the forthcoming Arab Summit Conference will be a continuation of Fes Summit, Somalia hopes that this matter will be discussed by the Arab kings and presidents. He added that following his talks with Klibi, the discussion of the situation in the Horn of Africa seems to be quite possible. The Somali deputy foreign minister said to AL-MADINAH that his country calls on the Arab League's members to back it politically in the international organizations, support it materially and offer military aid to it if possible according to the Arab Joint Defense Agreement. The Somali official noted that some Arab countries will strive to hinder this effort during the summit. "And by that he means Libya." He said that his country intends in the near future to make contacts with some Arab countries such as Syria and Algeria. He said that these are other Arab countries with which it is impossible to make contact like Libya.

He said that Somalia has not so far demanded any Arab or foreign mediation regarding its conflict with Ethiopia. During his exclusive statement, the Somali official revealed that Somalia requested Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to exert good-will efforts with the United States and European countries. He said that there are good signs about this matter. He denied that his country has demanded military support from Egypt. He said depending on the stance each Arab country takes regarding the Ethiopian invasion of Somalia, Mogadishu will decide whether it will demand Egypt's military

military support or not. Regarding the U.S. stance regarding the Ethiopian invasion of Somalia, the Somali official said that the U.S. stance was hesitant. He said that the United States is cautious with regard to this issue. He noted that it has not so far carried out what was agreed upon. He said: If we compare what the Russians offer their ally, Ethiopia, and what the United States offers its friends, Somalia for example, we notice that a big military surge has occurred in favor of the former.

The Somali official concluded his statement by saying that Somalia is ready to receive some of the Palestinians. He said that the departure of the Palestinians does not represent a just settlement of the Palestinian issue. He added that his country will propose the current war between Somalia and Ethiopia for discussion during the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Meeting, which will be held in Niamey, the capital of Niger on 22 August.

CSO: 4704/26

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS

De Klerk Prediction

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 6, 11

[Selected reportage on Natal National Party Congress]

[Text]

DURBAN. — The leader of the Transvaal National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, told the Natal National Party congress yesterday he was confident the party's victory in Germiston was the first of many to be won from the CP.

He said there were many negative factors which had influenced the narrow-margin victory, including excessive emotionalism, character assassination, the difficult economic situation and broad ignorance of the National Party's constitutional guidelines.

"We simply did not have enough time since Bloemfontein (when the NP held its federal congress) to remove the misconceptions," he said.

"Our organisation was good and I believe that now, more than ever, our cause is good and right. The Transvaal National Party will carry that message clearly in the future.

"We in the Transvaal are certainly not discouraged by the result. On the road ahead it can only fare better with us."

Mr De Klerk said he had a basic trust in the good sense of South Africa's voters. — Sapa.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Big Swing to Right"]

[Text]

WE don't think the National Party can make any excuses to justify the fact that the party scraped home by a bare 308 votes in Germiston District.

A Conservative Party seat has been recaptured, says the Prime Minister. As the Conservative Party has only been in existence since March, Germiston District can hardly be called a CP seat.

Perhaps the PM was referring to the fact that the former National Party MP, Mrs Bessie Scholtz, defected to the Conservative Party and the seat in Parliament is now a CP one.

But that kind of excuse does not hold water, since the seat was previously a strongly Nationalist one (it was uncontested after 1977) and would have remained a strongly Nationalist seat if the Government had not embarked on a reformist policy.

The real explanation for the close call which the NP has had is that large numbers of Afrikaners are moving to the Right — to the parties that give them the best hope of maintaining the traditional policies which have been drummed into them over the past few decades, namely, apartheid, separate development, White sovereignty, call it what you will.

More combined

This is borne out by the fact that the combined vote of the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party was 5 197, which was 1 330 more than the NP's total of 3 867.

If there had been a CP-HNP pact and one Right-wing candidate instead of two, the NP would have been defeated.

Germiston is, indeed, a watershed in South African politics, for the days of unchallenged Nationalist supremacy are over and a massive realignment of forces, particularly within the ranks of Afrikanerdom, is on the go.

It would be foolish, however, to write the NP off. As the party in power, it wields tremendous economic and political clout. People do not move away from it easily. Afrikaners in the main have also grown up to believe unquestioningly in Afrikaner

Nationalism — and it is going to be hard for them to break their links with the party that once represented the heart and soul of the volk.

Furthermore, although it is losing Afrikaners to the Right, it will be gaining support from English-speakers who believe in change (the Progreds openly supported the NP in Germiston District in the belief that a reformist NP was better than a reactionary CP and HNP and there will be non-Progred English-speakers who will agree).

The NP, we are sure, will fight back. But even though this is not the end of the road for it, political realities suggest it is out of touch with the grassroots from which it obtained its sustenance and strength in the past.

Warning signs

The warning signs are there for the Prime Minister to see.

The question is whether he will retreat from reform since, if he cannot sell his policy to a big section of his people, he is jeopardising his party's future as well as making the split in Afrikanerdom irrevocable.

On the other hand, if he backtracks, his credibility and that of his Government will be nil among Coloureds and Indians. Quite a dilemma.

As for Dr Treurnicht, whether people care for his policies or not, he is a force to be reckoned with.

Many Nationalist seats are within his party's grasp and, like Dr Malan before him, he has the chance one day of sweeping from power a centrist Government which relies to any great extent on English-speaking support, as General Smuts did. We don't say it is a good thing for South Africa that the CP, with its stress on 1960/70-style apartheid, is in a position to challenge the ruling party.

But it is a fact of life that we will have to take increasingly into account.

The battle for Afrikanerdom is on with a vengeance — and the politics of South Africa will not be the same again.

Reds in Africa Do Not Fear West--Malan

DURBAN. — The Soviet Union was desperate to enhance its prestige in Africa and no longer feared the West's reaction to open support for terrorism, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in Durban yesterday.

Addressing the Natal National Party congress, he said military operations such as Protea had served to underline the extent of the explosive political situation in Southern Africa.

"Certainly the most important aspect of this is the Soviet Union's direct military support for terrorists and others in the southern part of this continent", he said.

"This is a meaningful shift of emphasis in Russia's modus operandi.

"On the one side it indicates that Moscow no longer, of necessity, fears Western reaction to its actions in Africa, and on the other side proves the Soviet Union's desperation to maintain and enhance its own prestige, particularly in the Third World.

"I use the word desperation because Russia, through several factors, is being forced to act more openly and militantly in Southern Africa.

"In this respect I can point out that the Soviet Union's power base in East Europe is weakening and it must turn to other parts of the world to continue its plotting against democracy," Gen Malan said.

The implications of Russia's and Cuba's

continued involvement in Southern Africa was clear enough, particularly to the Republic and South West Africa.

"It must also be seen against the murky background of a chaotic and highly inflammable situation in parts of the sub-continent", he said.

"The continuing civil wars in Angola and Mozambique and the conflict in Zimbabwe are three focal points which can be referred to. I do not have to spell out the details to you".

Referring to Swapo's "see-sawing" over a ceasefire in SWA, he said. "Allow me to say to these people that South Africa is ready for a ceasefire but we are also ready to teach them a lesson.

"We will not allow them to continue with murder and terror and establishment of arms caches while they piously talk of peace. The world must also take note of this".

The Cubans in Angola and the Angolan forces did not need to fear any threat from South Africa, Gen Malan said.

"They must not use the fact that we are eradicating terrorism as a justification for a Cuban presence in Angola. We will leave them in peace if they leave us in peace and if they stay away from Nujoma's gangs and rather look after their own affairs — the reconstruction of their country".

It was a fact that the Cubans would have to leave Angola before a SWA settlement could become a reality, he said.

"This is an undertaking which the United

States will have to carry out".

On the internal situation Gen Malan said: "While our defence force is wrapped up in a continuous struggle with Swapo terrorists in SWA, more action has had to be taken against internal insurgency on the home front. Which has escalated relatively strongly".

He pointed out that, without exception, a revolutionary struggle ended in total chaos, socio-economic collapse, the destruction of democratic freedoms and finally the creation of a marxist or pro-marxist regime with Russian or other communist presence on diplomatic or other levels.

"The result of the revolutionary struggle in Southern Africa, particularly since 1974, has always favoured the marxist.

"The course of this struggle in the form of terrorist onslaughts in the short term, will be of telling importance".

It would be decisive for South Africa as the Republic was the main target of the onslaught. "And here I want to say emphatically and clearly, SWA is an interim goal to be hained before the final onslaught on South Africa. When that happens the Soviet Union would have achieved all its goals in Southern Africa and an eternal iron curtain will descend over the largest part of Africa".

Gen Malan also pointed out that "the conventional capability of our less friendly neighbours is escalating almost yearly in size and ability. These people are in command of sophisticated weaponry systems".

More Money About--Horwood

ALTHOUGH the price of most commodities had increased considerably over the past year, the average worker today had more money available to buy goods and services than two years ago, the minister of finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said.

Reviewing the current economic situation, he said the number of registered unemployed was less than one percent of the total labour force, which compared fa-

vourably with the position in the major industrial countries where the figure was as high as eight and nine percent.

The economic growth rate, in spite of a drop, still remained twice as high as some major industrial nations.

Foreign loans were well under control and South Africa had to pay only six percent of its total exports to redeem overseas loans.

In many other countries this figure was as

high as 50 percent.

While interest rates had increased in real terms, they remained relatively low.

The strong fiscal and monetary measures introduced by the Government were now paying dividends and South Africa was in a strong position to gain maximum benefits when overseas economies took an upward turn.

The Government was at present laying the foundations for enormous prosperity in the coming decade.

1910 Models is No Go in 1982

SOUTH Africa had to meet the threat of a world-wide revolution by putting its house in order through evolutionary renewal, said General Malan.

"My message to you is that we must take the hands of our friends and refuse to be so caught up in the systems we inherited that we get suffocated in them.

"We can no longer travel the roads of the eighties in a 1910 model.

"We must take note of the challenges that flow from a revolution which thus far has succeeded across the globe and we will have to stop that revolution and all its potential conflict in our hinterland with the conviction of our will and firm action."

He and the Government were not asking people to sacrifice their culture and community life through integration.

He appealed to South Africans "to take the hands of friends and together shoulder to shoulder" fight the thorny problem" with all the means at our joint disposal.

"We can lose only once and if we lose, all differences in colour will be of no consequence in the enslavement which follows."

It was true that, in the short term, South Africa could survive with its present systems.

But the Government would seriously shirk its responsibility towards the young of the country if it did not responsibly take note of the international situation and if it failed to make a concerted effort to maintain law and order to meet the needs and aspirations of all components of the community.

"When I refer to all the components, I mean all the components . . .

"I say it not only be-

cause the international situation will influence our actions but also because this Government has been compromised over the years into evolutionary change for obviously reasonable reasons.

"This government can surely not create national states for Black people and then brush aside the aspirations of Asians and Brown people.

"We are faced with a threat seeking to enslave this beautiful country for the Marxist revolution which, over the years, has crept closer to our borders. Surely we must fight that revolution with all the means at our disposal.

"Surely we cannot allow an obdurate British system which we inherited from the days of demised kingdom to obstruct the challenge of a new situation."

A most important feature of the challenge faced by South Africa's peoples was its internal nature.

Not Upset by the Vote

The Transvaal leader of the National party, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said he was not discouraged by the results of the Germiston by-election.

He said already some newspapers were claiming that there had been a tremendous swing to the Right.

The results had been influenced by excessive vindictiveness, difficult circumstances and general interest in the constitutional proposals.

He was confident things would improve. The by-election was held before there was enough time to get the message of the new constitutional proposals over to the public.

"I look at the result from this stand point. We won a seat from the Conservative Party."

The NP go from strength to strength because the new constitutional proposals were right and also because the party had a strong leader in the Prime Minister.

Improved Life for All

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 pp 2, 6, 9

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday firmly committed his Government to priority programming for improved community life for all population groups.

He was replying to questions at the Natal congress on a resolution on community life.

"Townships must preferably not be mere dormitories but towns with a soul of their own," he said.

Facilities for communal life including sport and cultural activities must be of equal standard for all the communities of South Africa.

A Durban delegate had complained to

the Prime Minister about local by-laws concerning mixed swimming in the sea.

The Prime Minister referred to his own constituency of George, where consultation with the local Coloured leaders had led to the creation of facilities in the town for Coloureds so that "they don't have to eat their lunch on the sidewalks."

This had led to a vast improvement in race relations, Mr Botha said.

"Every community, local authority, provincial and the Central Government, must busy itself every day to provide such facilities. — Sapa. ●

Standing Ovation for PW as Natal Nats Back Plan

DURBAN. — The new constitutional proposals of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, were fully endorsed by almost 500 delegates at the Nationalist Party Natal congress in Durban yesterday.

After a lengthy and at times emotional three-hour debate, all the delegates voted in favour of the constitutional changes. Mr Botha was given a standing ovation at the end of the vote and reacted with some emotion.

"Here in Natal today history has ... been made," he said. "Thank you, Natal. You have remained true to your past."

Earlier during the marathon debate, both he and Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, told the delegates that South Africa faced two choices, consultation or confrontation.

Also, earlier in the debate, a delegate from Vryheid, Mr Hennie Walker, said he had worked for the party from 1935 and thought the new constitutional proposals had come too quickly.

Dissent

He said he was "heartbroken" about the dissent the proposals had caused in the Vryheid district.

Mr Walker claimed many party workers in the district were "most unhappy" about the constitutional changes and the concept of power-sharing. However, he also voted in support of the constitutional proposals.

His early opposition caused some tension at the congress when he was repudiated by Mr Barry Brecher, the MPC for Vryheid.

After Mr Walker had expressed his disapproval of the power-sharing concept and also of what he claimed would be the sharing of facilities, Mr Brecher said Mr Walker's opin-

ion did not reflect the overall opinion of the National Party in the Vryheid district.

Entitled

Later, the leader of the National Party in Natal, Mr Owen Horwood, intervened in the dispute and said Mr Walker was perfectly entitled to put his point of view.

The overwhelming vote of confidence at the new constitutional proposals will arm Mr Botha with a considerable amount of power when he puts these proposals before the Free State and Transvaal congresses soon.

Mr Botha yesterday allayed the fears of some of the delegates at the congress, who said they wondered whether the new proposals would lead to the sharing of facilities at municipal level and the sharing of beaches. They were also worried about the possibility that the State President elected under the new proposals would have more power than a Prime Minister.

Both Mr Botha and Mr Heunis made it clear that the State President would not have more power than a Prime Minister under the constitutional proposals.

Answering questions, Mr Botha said South Africa was a vast country of different communities and of minority groups.

Consideration had to be given to the protection of minority groups. This is one of the reasons why the Westminster system had been rejected.

He said that unless the rights of the White minority, the Brown minority and the Black minorities were protected, there could be no stability in the country.

He said the attacks on the Republic would increase and not diminish. The younger people in South Africa were facing a bigger chal-

lenge than their forefathers.

Facilities

As far as community living went he did not apologise for the fact that he believed the Coloureds and the Indians should have the same recreational facilities as the Whites in their own areas.

On mixed beaches, he said the problem was that the population increased but the areas of the beaches did not.

Social facilities for the Coloured and Indian groups could not be improved overnight. But if the facilities were not improved, the country faced racial friction.

Mr Botha said he had full sympathy with Whites like Mr Walker who did not want to share their facilities. The White man was entitled to his own facilities, but so were the other race groups.

"All these questions lead to one thing. Unless we have consultation with all race groups there will be confrontation and violence and bloodshed."

Several of the delegates asked questions about the composition and future of provincial councils under the new constitutional proposals.

Mr Heunis said the functions of provincial councils would change and the make-up would eventually change but these were matters for the future.

Both Mr Botha and Mr Heunis attacked the Progressive Federal Party. Mr Botha warned that its policies would lead to chaos and violence if it thought for instance it could integrate the Zulus and the Xhosas the Xhosas and the Sothos in one state.

Mr Heunis said the PFP leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, would be surprised to learn how many of the Coloured and Indian people fully supported the new constitutional proposals.

Mr Botha said the PFP would never come to power with its policies of integration and the merging of identities in the Republic.

Mr Heunis said it was a fact that the Coloureds and Indians had not been given opportunities in past years to govern the land.

People had asked him why change was needed. One of the main reasons was to allow a sharing of power, to share the same country, to create stability and to avoid violence.

Aspirations

He said South Africa was a country with a world inside its borders with the many different race groups, different languages and different ways of life. The aspirations of all these people had to be accommodated.

On the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Heunis said: "He was never with us on the road to change. He was opposed to change even before the 1977 constitutional proposals."

He said the policy of Dr Treurnicht and his followers would lead to disaster.

Mr Heunis also warned that some city councils — he singled out the Cape Town City Council — were sabotaging Government policies. This could not be allowed to continue forever.

Apathy

Answering questions about unpopular measures being passed by local councils (he was believed to be referring to the multiracial beach concept in Durban) Mr Heunis said he agreed with one of the delegates, Mr Neil Rossouw, a former MPC, that municipal voters got the councils they had because of their apathy.

He urged delegates to take an interest in their municipal affairs.

Bayonets and Gun Barrels Not Enough, Says Heunis

DURBAN. — "There is not a country or a nation in history that succeeded in maintaining its rights at the cost of another or at the end of a bayonet or the barrel of a gun," Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, told the Natal National Party congress yesterday.

"South Africa will also not succeed in doing so."

Speaking on constitutional matters, he said the Natal congress, as the first congress to decide on the Prime Minister's constitutional proposals, had to take a decision which concerned the life and future of the country.

It was an opportunity that affected the lives of others and their future generations.

"Decisions will be made which will not only affect the situation today but the future in the long term," he said.

At such times it was important to develop

one's ability to discriminate between that which was of self importance and of importance to all in general. The congress stood at such a moment in history.

At such a time it was important to rise above one's self.

"You have to rid yourselves of prejudice, rejection, hate and selfishness and act for the fatherland in which you live," Mr Heunis said.

"This is the golden thread that has sustained and distinguished the National Party — its ability to put the interests of South Africa first — and this cannot be done if the interests of one group are put above those of South Africa."

There were three criteria by which to measure the constitutional proposals:

● "What you want to do with South Africa must stand the test of your Christian conscience or else it will not remain standing;

● "You must ask who will be welcome in our ranks — those who place South Africa above race or national origin."

Acceptance of the proposals was not a choice between the National Party and other political parties, Mr Heunis said. It was a choice between orderly development and violent change.

"You may ask why is constitutional change necessary. It is because we have not realised the commitment of 60 years to establish fully the non-partisan interests of everyone in South Africa.

"The Asian and Coloured population have not yet been afforded a full opportunity in the process of decision-making.

"We therefore have a responsibility in connection with this historical link as it stands in our (party) constitution and that is why we have an appoint-

ment with the future," he said.

"Success depends on the degree to which we link history with the future (in this respect)."

Mr Heunis warned that other decisions would be forced on South Africa violently if the future was not anticipated and would lead in turn to destabilisation and destruction.

"We will survive not only because we are White but because we wish to carry Christian civilisation with us. If we deprive ourselves of that then we deprive ourselves of our right to survive.

"We are not here to propagate baasskap. We are busy maintaining White rights by not refusing them to other people.

"There is not a country or a people in history which could maintain their rights at the cost of others, or at the end of a bayonet or the barrel of a gun. South Africa will also not succeed in doing so." — Sapa.

'Deep Down, We're All HNP,' Quips PM

DURBAN. — South Africa could be correctly described as the country of the White man, but not as the White man's country, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said here yesterday.

Mr Botha was commenting at the Natal National Party congress on reservations voiced about the new constitutional proposals by a delegate from Vryheid.

Mr Hennie Walker had said he was unhappy about sharing facilities with members of other races and objected that his President, and one with executive powers at that, should in the "White man's country" be elected by members of the Indian and Coloured communities.

Mr Botha said he fully understood and appreciated the apprehension and reservations expressed because he, too, had at some time or other

held such fears.

But if one looked at the facts realistically and unemotionally, one could overcome these fears.

"I think that deep down in our hearts all of us have a little of the HNP in us," Mr Botha said, drawing a great deal of laughter from the congress.

While one could have all possible prejudices, the fact had nevertheless to be faced that one had to consult members of other race groups. While one was talking, one could not fight.

South Africa was faced by a simple question, namely whether it wanted chaos and bloodshed or whether, through consultation, it wanted a peaceful future.

"I appeal to you to help build a better South Africa for all its peoples, in spite of your prejudices," Mr Botha said. — Sapa.)

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Their Future"]

[Text]

THE REALIGNMENT taking place in South African politics naturally includes the two largely English-speaking Opposition parties, the New Republic Party and the Progressive Federal Party.

We mention the NRP first because its future is bleak.

This is a sad statement to make since the NRP is what is left of the old United Party and its waning support must result in its ultimate demise.

The English-speaking conservatives who formed the backbone of the UP can sense that the NRP is no longer a real political force.

Those who do not necessarily agree with rigid apartheid, but fear the present Government's constitutional proposals will lead to the end of White sovereignty, will turn to the Conservative Party.

Others who favour limited change, but not the whole-hog abandonment of White rule which is PFP policy, will support the National Party while hoping that the Prime Minister's reforms will not bring about the dire consequences predicted by the CP.

The more the NP looks like a centrist party, relying increasingly on English-speaking support, the more there will be former UP supporters who will be attracted to it (except, of course, the Bloedsappe who would rather be seen dead than do so).

When, as seems likely, the NRP loses control of Natal, some of its present leaders and Parliamentarians will cross the floor to the Nats, as has been long predicted, and the party will be no more.

The PFP meanwhile hopes to wrest control of Natal from the NRP.

It will probably do so because of the NRP's inability to project a winner's image and the fact that it tends too much to give its support to the NP when English-speakers, and especially the more jingoistic elements, would prefer that it distances itself from the NP.

Anti-Nat feeling dies hard in a province like Natal.

Outside Natal, we do not see the PFP making any great strides.

The politics of Rhodesia showed that the White electorate, when it is menaced by Black terrorism, shuns a liberal party. The PFP is still the party which wants to hand the country over to Black rule.

Is it the party which the White electorate will increasingly support? We doubt it, especially as the country is turning Right not Left.

All that can help the PFP is a split vote in three- or four-cornered contests, and it is thus on the divisions in Afrikanerdom, rather than on its policy, that the PFP relies.

However, we still doubt whether the PFP will get as far as it claims it will (Dr Van Zyl Slabbert is looking for an increase from 25 to 45 in the PFP's Parliamentary representation).

The PFP is mainly an English-speaking party, based in and around the Cape Peninsula, Johannesburg-Sandton-Randburg, and parts of Natal.

It is not a party of popular support, and it is certainly not a party which will attract Afrikaners away from the National Party or be a home for English-speaking conservatives.

Most political observers agree that the CP and HNP could win 48 to 50 seats, which would make them the Official Opposition if they combined.

How would the PFP then play a balance-of-power role?

The ProgFed mouthpiece in Johannesburg gives some clue: "The only option that would avoid plunging the country into a period of intensified instability would be to take his (Mr Botha's) constitutional plans back to the drawing board — or at least be prepared to drastically amend them — thereby seeking to broaden his support base to include the PFP and moderate Coloureds and Indians.

"If Mr Botha is prepared to take his courage in his hands, an ad hoc PFP-NP alliance could provide an optimum mechanism for regulating the pace of change."

Such an alliance would, however, result in even more Nationalists moving out of the party and would probably help to split the PFP as well, since any horse dealing with the NP will have the Leftwingers of the PFP screaming blue murder.

TREURNICHT REJECTS BOTHA'S ELECTION CHALLENGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister's challenge to the Conservative Party's parliamentary and provincial representatives to resign so that a mini-election could be held, was yesterday rejected by Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP.

Dr Treurnicht in turn challenged the Prime Minister to resign and to call a General Election instead.

Dr Treurnicht said if anybody has to resign, it was Mr P W Botha, who had changed his policy.

"I stand by the policy on which I was elected as MP for Waterberg. The onus to resign is on the man and party who changed their policies," he said.

Dr Treurnicht also said there was no sense in resigning and regaining one's 18 seats in Parliament.

"What we want is a

General-Election where we can win more than the 18 seats".

Dr Treurnicht repeated the Prime Minister no longer had a mandate to govern South Africa after the disastrous outcome of the Germiston District Provincial By-election for the National Party.

Danger

This week's Germiston by-election had put new politics on the road in South Africa, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said in East London last night, reports Sapa.

Speaking at the opening of the Cape Congress of the NRP, Mr Raw said the election result would force all political parties to rethink old prejudices and attitudes, the National Party in particular, but also the Progressive Federal Party and the NRP.

"The greater danger for South Africa in that

result lies not in the fact the Conservative Party is capable of winning some seats but in the reaction of the National Party to this fact of life.

"I see the basic change in the new politics as a start of an era of consultation and compromise, not only between White parties but between all groups.

Consensus

"I see it as a start of a new consensus style of politics," said Mr Raw.

Mr Raw said he believed his party had a right to existence because it believed in and stood for a relaxed lifestyle in which people could choose for themselves with whom they wished to associate and decide for themselves how they wish to spend their time. They were not puppets dancing to the dictates of politicians.

The National Party had started across the bridge over the river of exclusive White political power, the cornerstone of apartheid.

"It cannot turn back

on that decision now, despite Germiston, without destroying itself and South Africa. I believe in the end the Government will have to accept the logic of the NRPs parallel federal/confederal policy.

"There are some who ask me to reject the guidelines (of the Government's new constitutional proposals) out of hand and to oppose them in toto.

"It would be so easy to take that simple line, as the Conservative Party, the HNP and the PFP have done and throw our own baby out with the bath water.

"I believe we have a greater duty to South Africa than to look for an easy escape route from responsibility. That means we must accept what we agree with and oppose and seek to change that which we reject.

"This party is committed to reform and traditional antagonism or suspicion, however well founded, cannot form the basis for responsible judgment," Mr Raw said.

ATTACKS ON SYNAGOGUES DISMAY LE GRANGE

Action Promised

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE police will do everything possible to track down those elements responsible for defacing five Johannesburg synagogues and other buildings belonging to Jews, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, said last night.

Mr Le Grange said he took notice of the action against the Jewish community with dismay.

The action against a part of the South African community, irrespective of who was responsible was objectionable.

He gave the Government's emphatic assurance to the Jewish community the police were not indifferent to the matter and everything possible would be done to prevent these illegal acts.

Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, South Africa's security chief, said it was difficult to estimate what support the PLO had as an organisation in South Africa because no known body had so far aligned itself with the PLO.

He said the police would obviously take the necessary steps to protect the Jewish community against threats to their safety and security.

The SA Jewish Board of Deputies issued a

statement saying: "The board views with concern the recent events in the community.

"Regrettably pernicious anti-Semitic propaganda has been circulated and numerous synagogues and temples have been daubed. Needless to say, such behaviour has no place in our society and must be strongly condemned.

"The board wishes to assure the Jewish community that appropriate steps are being taken with the responsible authorities to deal with the matter."

Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, has condemned the incidents.

In a statement issued yesterday he said a number of the incidents had taken place in his constituency and he was sure "right thinking people, irrespective of their religion," would join in condemning such action.

"Whatever one's personal views are on the Lebanese situation — and I have my own — let it be said that South Africa has enough problems without the conflict from other parts of the world being introduced into this country.

"Jews feel strongly about the desecration of

their places of worship and they must be protected, but I make the appeal that no retaliatory action be taken.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA council of churches, yesterday expressed "shock, dismay and revulsion" at the incidents.

He said in a statement:

"All freedom-loving people will condemn such bigotry and anti-Semitism in the strongest possible terms.

"Such acts remind us of the behaviour of nazis and fascists.

"They cannot advance the legitimate cause of the Palestinian people with their justified demands and aspirations, which are not the same thing as those of the

PLO," he said.

A spokesman for the Palestinian Islamic Solidarity Committee yesterday also condemned the daubing of Jewish synagogues in Johannesburg.

In a statement to Sapa the spokesman said:

"Just as we condemn the irrational and baseless massacre of defenceless and innocent Palestinian nation as well as the sacrilegious and physical destruction of mosques and churches in Lebanon, so too do we condemn and abhor this outrageous and sacrilegious act on synagogues in Johannesburg.

Citizen Reporters and Sapa.

Desecration of Synagogues Condemned

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Outrage"]

[Text]

WE can think of nothing worse than the desecration of synagogues in Johannesburg by rats who support the Palestine Liberation Organisation, a terrorist movement which has been responsible not only for outrages in Israel and other parts of the world, but has trained and armed various terrorist movements including the African Nationalist Congress.

Five synagogues and two Jewish buildings were defaced on Wednesday with "PLO" and "Zionist thugs" slogans painted on walls, windows and memorial plaques. Viciously anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish pamphlets were glued to windows and slipped under doors and were headed "End Zionist Terror Now."

Two factions at Wits University, one Left-wing and the other Right-wing, have accused each other of instigating or using this disgusting incident to influence the results in elections to the Students' Representative Council next week.

The pamphlets claimed they were issued by the Wits Broad Left, but the president of the SRC says this was an attempt to smear the Left.

Denial

The Right-wing Student Moderate Alliance, headed by a Jewish student, denies any involvement in the incident.

Perhaps neither of these student organisations had anything to do with the matter.

It will be for the police to determine who was involved — and we hope they will find the culprits soon.

What cannot be allowed is the desecration of synagogues for any reason, whether it concerns the PLO and the Israeli invasion of the Lebanon or anything else.

One can argue whether or not Israel should have blitzed West Beirut to get the PLO to pull out, but nobody other than a biased fool can claim the PLO is an organisation that has right and justice on its side.

Not after the way in which it terrorised and occupied the Lebanon, bringing death and destruction to that once peaceful country.

Not after the way in which it attacked Israeli settlements, killing innocent people.

Not after the way in which it spawned terrorism throughout the world, being one of the first organisations to use this kind of international lawlessness in furtherance of political aims.

Furthermore, anyone here who supports the PLO, which has trained and armed the African National Congress, is supporting an organisation which is directly and indirectly involved in the terrorism

from which South Africa increasingly suffers.

The issue of the war in the Lebanon should also not be one which exacerbates relationships between Muslims and Jews.

Direct interest

From the Jewish point of view, there is a direct interest in events in the Lebanon, since Israel is a Jewish State and it has a special meaning for Jews everywhere.

On the other hand, the Lebanon has nothing to do with local Muslims or bodies like the Black Students' Organisation.

An effort to link events in the Lebanon with policies adopted in South Africa by the Government confirms the bias and illwill of radicals towards both countries.

At the time of student clashes at Wits, we issued a warning that there is a growing tendency among some Muslims to side openly with the PLO, to the point of making vicious attacks on Zionists which border on racial incitement.

They may have had nothing to do with the synagogue incidents, but they certainly helped to create the atmosphere in which this outrage took place.

We also called for meetings between the Jewish and Muslim leaders to find a way out of the present state of inter-community tension.

We repeat that call.

Meanwhile, we hope the authorities will root out those responsible for the outrage so that there can be an end to anti-Semitic outbursts, from whatever quarter.

CSO: 4700/1744

WRITING OF APARTHEID INTO CONSTITUTION FORESEEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Dick Epstein]

[Text]

DOCTOR Adam Small, the noted Coloured Afrikaans poet, said yesterday that when the new constitutional plan announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, came into operation, apartheid would be written into it.

Dr Small, the director of the Western Cape Foundation for Coloured community work, speaking from his Cape Town office, told The Citizen: "Previously, apartheid was not quite part and parcel of the constitution."

Dr Small maintained that an impossible situation would arise if the Botha plan was adopted.

Dr Small, one of the most respected figures in the Coloured community, explained that Coloureds and Asians who participated in the plan would take decisions which the majority of their respective communities might well

denounce, but the Government would have an obvious reply.

It would say: "You people have agreed with us. You were parties to the Botha plan."

Dr Small said: "The Botha plan, in my opinion, is intended to make apartheid work, and those who support it will seem to be making the decisions of their own free will.

"My most important objection to the plan is that even if Blacks were included, they would still be included as Blacks, which means they would be included separately — a contradiction in terms.

"The same applies to the Coloureds and Asians."

Dr Small concluded: "I would like to see an end to the separateness or apartheid, call it what you will, and an approach to a South African identity for all."

SMA'S ANTI-ZIONIST PUBLICATIONS BANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Sharon Li Green]

[Text]

AN urgent application was heard in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday interdicting the Wits Students Representative Council from publishing anything regarding the Students' Moderate Alliance alleged involvement in the printing, publishing and distribution of a pamphlet entitled "End Zionist Terror Now".

The return date is August 17 1982.

In an affidavit before the court, Mr Russel Mark Crystal, chairman of the Student Moderate Alliance, which is the official opposition of the SRC, said that the allegation that the pamphlet was printed by SMA's printers was "devoid of all truth and completely false."

He said that, yesterday morning, the Rand Daily Mail, The Citizen and Beeld newspapers had referred to an investigation conducted by a Mr Ovenden who claimed to have discovered that the pamphlet was printed by Brill Brothers (Pty) Ltd for the SMA.

The pamphlet claimed to have been issued by an organisation called Wits Broad Left, he said.

He said that on Wednesday night, when five synagogues and two other Jewish buildings in Johannesburg were defaced by the letters PLO and other slogans, pamphlets with the heading "End Zionist Terror Now" were ap-

parently left at these premises and they were also circulated on the Wits campus.

Mr Crystal, a final year LLB student said that the alleged involvement of the SMA resulting from the "investigation" by Mr Ovenden had already received undue publicity in yesterday morning's newspapers.

Mr Crystal said that Wits Student which is the official student newspaper, would most certainly publish the SMA's alleged involvement in the distribution of the pamphlet.

He said that the SRC would most certainly cause Wits Student, which falls directly under its control, to publish the allegations against the SMA and that an example of the SRC and Wits Students' attitude towards it was a special issue of the newspaper.

The next issue of Wits Student was now being prepared, since it was normally circulated on the campus on Wednesdays.

With a matter of this importance, and with the annual SRC elections on August 23, it was conceivable that the SRC could consider bringing out an earlier, special, edition, Mr Crystal said.

Mr Johannes Jacobus Petrus Shacks, financial director and accountant of Brill Brothers, Fordsburg said in an affidavit that his firm had printed a pamphlet with the word "terror" in it, but it was not the "End Zionist Terror Now" pamphlet.

He said he had received a telephone call from the Registrar of Wits who had inquired after the pamphlet regarding terrorism. "He gave me the complete title regarding the pamphlet", he said.

He checked the records and ascertained that Brill Brothers had at no stage printed the pamphlet with the title "End Zionist Terror Now" for SMA.

LATSKY ACCUSES DE KLERK GOVERNMENT OF BEING AGGRESSORS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

TRANSVAAL MEC, Dr Servaas Latsky, yesterday rejected Transvaal leader Mr F W de Klerk's accusation that he was acting aggressively. In turn he accused Mr De Klerk and the Government of being the aggressors against him.

Reacting to Mr De Klerk's statement that he had acted in a challenging and aggressive manner, Dr Latsky said: "It is not for Mr De Klerk to accuse me of being challenging and aggressive. The aggression initially came from him."

He said it was Mr De Klerk who approached him before the National Party's federal congress "to tell me: 'You cannot put your standpoint'."

Dr Latsky said various reporters have asked whether he was aware that a number of other delegates to the federal congress were also silenced by their representatives and asked not to put "funny" questions to congress.

"All I wanted to do at Bloemfontein, was to use the opportunity cre-

ated by the Prime Minister, to differ meaningfully with the Prime Minister's draft policy guidelines," he said.

"But the Government had, for no cause from my side, already acted aggressively against me in June when it accepted a constitutional change which could relieve me of my duties as MEC, if I did not tow the line," he added.

Dr Latsky said he was not planning to resign from the National Party, adding: "At least not at this stage."

He referred to Mr De Klerk's statement that he was not prepared to let Dr Latsky have a verbatim copy of their discussions before the Transvaal NP executive.

"It must be painful for Mr De Klerk that I have requested a copy of our discussions of my problems, especially because I had at the outset of the discussions, requested the executive to have our discussions tape recorded," he said.

"I am not shy for what I have told the Transvaal NP executive. But I think the executive is shy to let the public know what had been said," he added.

Dr Latsky referred to

his allegation that he had no trust in either Mr De Klerk's leadership or in the executive and asked: "How could a person have faith in anyone if you read in the Press what action such person or persons were planning with regard to yourself?"

He said he had read in the Press that he would have to appear before the Transvaal NP executive after he had first aired his differences at the federal congress and had left without voting for the new policy guidelines.

Dr Latsky said he did not attend last night's briefing of all MPCs at Buffelspoort, because he had incurred other obligations long ago.

Asked whether he was not afraid of being expelled from the NP and his position as MEC because of his public difference with his political seniors, he said: "I have differed from them meaningfully and I won't have myself pressurised against my will to toe a line with which I differ."

No date has been arranged yet for another meeting of the Transvaal executive regarding the Latsky affair, but it is expected to take place soon.

SAAF ALERT FOR RUSSIAN MIGS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Mirage interceptors of the South African Air Force had been put on the alert in northern South West Africa when reports indicated there were Soviet-built MiG planes in southern Angola, the Windhoek Observer said yesterday.

The newspaper, quoting the officer commanding S W A Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said intelligence reports had indicated the presence of MiG fighter bombers at bases in southern Angola.

"We are aware of MiGs in southern Angola, piloted by Cubans," Gen Lloyd was quoted as saying in Windhoek.

"We know about their activities and intentions to interfere," he said.

"As a result we have taken the necessary precautions for the materialisation of an aerial threat."

According to the Observer, Gen Lloyd said it had become evident at the beginning of last month that Angola's regular army and Swapo's military wing were jointly planning to recapture positions in the deep south of Angola.

As a counter measure, the security force from SWA had embarked on operations that penetrated 220 km into Angola.

The total number of Swapo fighters killed since the beginning of the year was 951.

Meanwhile, a news report in Windhoek said yesterday that a security force contingent had ambushed an arms-transporting convoy about 200 km from the SWA border between Cuvelai and Tchamutete in southern Angola.

In the ensuing action, 13 vehicles in the convoy had been destroyed and three large trucks carrying anti-aircraft ammunition had been seized.

The security force in SWA had driven Swapo's eastern military command post in southern Angola to north of Tchamutete, the officer commanding SWA TF, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said in Windhoek.

The general told local newsmen that the current phase of operations against Swapo in Angola had been concluded.

A number of security force units had already returned to base in SWA, he said.

A total of 345 Swapo insurgents were killed in the limited operations which began early in June.

Gen Lloyd said two Swapo battalions manning the organisation's eastern and central headquarters in south-

ern Angola had suffered heavy losses in forced retreats northwards.

Gen Lloyd emphasised that the security force had no intentions of jeopardising the proposed ceasefire in SWA.

Swapo's activity and certain information received by the security force, however, had necessitated the latest security force action, he said.

Swapo claimed in London yesterday its bush-fighters had killed 30 South African soldiers and shot down two helicopters during "fierce battles" the last two weeks.

A communique issued from Swapo's Luanda headquarters and released from its London office also claimed a further seven SA Air Force helicopters had been damaged by ground fire.

The South African Defence Force announced the loss of 15 men this week when a helicopter was shot down and claimed more than 300 Swapo deaths during the offensive in southern Angola.

"Claims of a second helicopter shot down and another 15 soldiers killed are no more than a figment of Swapo's already overworked imagination."

BOTHA SPEAKS ON REFORMS, INGWAVUMA

MB200754 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister P. W. Botha has asked all responsible South Africans to support his constitutional proposals. Addressing the Natal Congress of the National Party in Durban, he said he believes most whites are reasonable people, and he knows that there are reasonable people among the other population groups. He said he is asking for cooperation in the spirit of South Africa first, and not in a political party sense, so as to ensure peace in South Africa and to preserve it for future generations.

Mr Botha asked those who rejected the proposals what their alternatives are and to what extent their proposals get to the root of the problem. He said he has chosen his path and it is the path of his convictions. It is built on justice and provides for the maintenance of civilized Christian standards.

Mr Botha challenged Conservative Party members of parliament to resign their seats, and to test their support in a minielection. He said that after the results of the Germiston District by-election, there is talk that the government never had a mandate to implement its policies. No by-election, however, could serve as a test for a government which scarcely a year ago had been voted into power with a two-thirds majority.

Prime Minister Botha referred to the dispute about Swaziland's possible incorporation of the Ingwavuma area of Kwazulu. He said that he is considering the appointment of a commission of inquiry to investigate certain important aspects of the matter. He is awaiting the appeal court judgment on the matter. However, he said that Swaziland has made overtures to the government, and one of the basic points is that Zulus will not be governed by Swazis and vice versa. Overtures were made even before Swaziland had gained its independence. He also said that further talks will be held with King Zwelithini of the Zulus.

Prime Minister Botha warned the Chief Buthelezi, the chief minister of Kwazulu, to be more accommodating with those who differ from him. He noted that Chief Buthelezi has referred to possible bloodshed on at least two occasions this year. Mr Botha denied that the government stands in the way of development of the black nations. The government requests cooperation, but cooperation cannot come from one side.

CSO: 4701/108

PFP TO AVOID 'SPOILING' ROLE AGAINST NATS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

THE Progressive Federal Party is likely to avoid contesting elections in constituencies where it has little chance of winning and where its presence would jeopardise the chances of the National Party.

This was indicated yesterday by the leader of the PFP, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, who told a Press conference in Johannesburg his party would not play a "spoiling" role in any election.

This did not however mean that the PFP would form an election pact with the National

Party.

"We have no intention of strengthening the Right-wing threat. We certainly don't relish the thought of a rampant Right-wing Government in Parliament," he said.

In reply to a question, Dr Slabbert agreed that this was one of the

reasons why the PFP had not contested this week's by-election in Germiston District.

He stressed, however, that the PFP would have to weigh up the circumstances in each constituency before deciding whether to contest an election or not.

"If a split in the Right-wing vote means that we can win, we'll go in. The National Party must also be aware of the fact that we could win some constituencies if they keep out," he said.

The main target of the PFP was, at present, to go after a further eight percent of the electoral support, which, Dr Slabbert feels, could give the PFP the balance of power after the next general election.

"Our support is also more concentrated than the Right-wing, so we would therefore win more seats," he said.

It was, however, no good "rushing into another laager" because of the Right-wing threat or simply supporting the Government because of this threat.

"The PFP must use its position to put pressure on the Government and make it aware of the inadequacies of its constitutional proposals."

Dr Slabbert said that at present the Government's constitutional proposals were unworkable and added that it would be "tragic" if they failed simply because they were incomplete.

The old style of politics — "confrontational politics" — was over and this had been clearly spelled out in the Germiston District by-election.

"We are now moving towards a more sort of 'horse-trading' kind of politics where the PFP could hold the balance of power."

LEFT-WING MEMBER OF WITS STUDENTS' COUNCIL THREATENED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Glenda Galtz]

[Text]

A LEFT-WING member of the Students' Representative Council at the University of the Witwatersrand received a death threat yesterday and is too scared to walk alone.

The student, Mr David Ovenden, signed an affidavit on Thursday after a pamphlet glued to windows of defaced synagogues and slipped under synagogue doors had claimed that it was issued by the Wits Broad Left, a university left-wing organisation.

The pamphlet was headed "End Zionist Terror Now"!

Mr Ovenden claimed in his affidavit that he had confirmed by inquiries from a printing company that the pamphlet had been ordered by a Right-wing student body, the Student Moderate Alliance (SMA).

The company had not actually printed the pamphlet but had done the "inset work", Mr Ovenden claimed.

At midday yesterday, a member of the SRC received a telephone call for Mr Ovenden, who was not in at the time. The caller left a message for him.

"According to the receiver of the call, the caller was very calm and had a prominent South African English accent," Mr Ovenden told The Citizen.

The message stated: "Unless David Ovenden

withdraws the affidavit from the police, we will get him."

Mr Ovenden notified the security officials and registrar at the university as well as the police.

"It is obvious to me that the people who threatened me are very worried about the affidavit. They want me to withdraw it, which is what I will not do.

"I signed it because it is what happened to me," Mr Ovenden said.

"I am very worried, particularly by the possibility of the threat being outside university," he said.

FORD LAYS OFF 500 WORKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Jentje Knuppe]

[Text]

MORE than 500 hourly-paid production workers have been laid off by Ford in Port Elizabeth.

Ford told 507 men, including a number of Whites, of their dismissal when workers arrived at plants yesterday morning to collect their weekly pay packets.

A brief statement issued by the firm's director of industrial relations, Mr F H Ferreira, said the lay-off had been caused by the country's worsening economic situation.

"The economy is now firmly set on a downward phase of a cyclical adjustment which is not expected to show any relief in the near term," he said.

"The high industry sales in recent months have largely been due to the market having been artificially stimulated and we anticipate a marked decline in the demand for new vehicles.

"Accordingly, we have found it necessary to align our labour requirements with lower production levels."

Not possible

Mr Ferreira said the company had delayed laying off workers for as long as possible through shorter shifts and working weeks and the non-replacement of terminations.

Delaying it further was no longer possible because of the impact on workers' income.

He said the lay-off should stabilise production and minimise the effects of any future decline in sales below projection figures, adding that trade unions has been kept informed over the past three months of the possible need to effect lay-offs.

Sales down

Ford's car sales fell to 3 147 in July from 4 115 in June this year, while commercial vehicle sales dropped from 1 272 to 981 in the same period.

● Port Elizabeth police said no reports of assaults or demonstrations were received yesterday after news of the Ford lay-offs spread.

Production at both General Motors in Port Elizabeth and Volkswagen in Uitenhage also continued without incident.

SADF CHIEF SEES GROWING 'ANTI-RADICAL STANCE' IN AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 p 10

[Text]

THERE was growing evidence that a number of African leaders who wanted greater stability in their countries were becoming more "realistic" and were taking a strong stance against radicalism and communism.

This was said by the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, at the official opening of the Rustenburg Commando headquarters yesterday.

As a result, the Russian-led onslaught, which was unwillingly backed by the West, was aimed at liquidating pro-Western governments in Southern Africa in order to replace them with pro-Moscow regimes, he said.

Because of this, internal political differences in South Africa should not play any part in the defence of the country.

"Within our borders and within our com-

munities, we can differ politically. But when it comes to the defence of our country, this is a luxury we cannot afford," he said.

Gen Viljoen stressed that the threat against South Africa was aimed at all her peoples. "Colour and creed is not recognised by our enemies. It is therefore important that we realise and accept that all South Africans be utilized to attain the victory that we strive for. We have to isolate the enemy from local support."

Turning to the fact that Rustenburg was a border town, Gen Viljoen said terrorists had tried more than once to infiltrate the national States.

However, this infiltration was not aimed only at the national States but was also aimed at trying to use their territory as a "launching pad" into South Africa's heartland.

CSO: 4700/1796

SLABBERT BACKS MASSIVE POLITICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

A MASSIVE programme of political education was needed to tell people about the problems of constitutional reform, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday.

He told a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday most people did not know what the proposed constitutional changes were all about.

Earlier this week, the leader of the Transvaal National Party Mr F W de Klerk, said one of the negative factors which had influenced the NP's narrow victory in the Germiston District by-election was "broad ignorance of the NP's constitutional guidelines.

Dr Slabbert said constructive constitutional debate was the best way to inform people about the issue and the best medium through which to conduct the debate was television.

He suggested that political opponents should sit on the same television panel to discuss problems of constitutional reform.

This did not mean there should be acrimonious debate, trick questions or political "tub-thumping". But the chance should be granted for differing proposals for constitutional reform to be highlighted so people

could understand the nature of the differences between the different parties and weigh the merits of their respective suggestions.

Some of the questions which he felt highlighted the inadequacies of the government's proposals and which, he felt, the Government should answer publicly included:

- Why do Blacks not have the same status as citizens that the Whites, Coloureds and Asians have in the new constitutional proposals?

- Why does the President, as envisaged in the new constitutional proposals, need such extraordinary powers with so little popular support?

- Why does the Government not give those Coloureds and Indians whose support and co-operation they seek something to bargain with in their own communities?

Dr Slabbert said it was highly unlikely in present circumstances that the Government would call for a referendum on its constitutional proposals.

It would be better, however, for the Prime Minister to call a general election before implementing the proposals. "If he doesn't, he cannot know for sure that the President he elects will have much support."

SLABBERT: GIVE COLOURED, INDIANS SOMETHING TO BARGAIN WITH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Government should give Coloured and Indian leaders, whose support it sought, something to bargain with in their own communities, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said in Durban last night.

Addressing the Natal coastal and inland regions of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Slabbert said one of the most amazing shortcomings of the Government's constitutional proposals was that they simply assumed the status quo and hoped to impose a constitutional set-up on that status quo.

But it was quite clear that there were key aspects of the status quo that made constitutional reform difficult, if not impossible.

"For example, can one realistically expect the wholehearted support of Coloured and Indian leaders for the Government's constitutional proposals while it is quite clear that legislative measures

such as the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the Immorality Act and

the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act are going to remain unchanged?"

"How can Coloured and Indian leaders go back to their communities and justify their participation in a new constitutional set-up where such blatant acts of discrimination remain entrenched?"

"Surely it would make sense from the Government's own point of view to give these people, whom they wish to involve, something to bargain with, something to go back to their own communities with, in order to justify their participation in any new constitutional set-up."

Dr Slabbert said the target seats for the Natal coastal region were Amanzimtoti, Durban North, Durban Point.

CSO: 4700/1796

BLACK TRANSPORT SERVICES 'EXPENSIVE, BAD'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 82 p 13

[Text]

A SPECIAL report based on an indepth investigation into urban public road transport used by Black people says "they have to use something expensive, time-consuming and bad."

The report, compiled by Human Awareness Programme, which is affiliated to the Institute of Race Relations, says:

"Commuters spend a lot of money and time on an unsatisfactory transport service every day."

On the physical conditions of buses, the report states:

"Broken seats, broken and leaking windows, bells out of order broken and uncomfortable back rests, leaking roofs and dust and dirt inside and out are often the conditions which bus commuters face in all areas."

A section on safety says:

"Commuters are victims of theft, muggings

and violence. They are attacked while waiting for buses, on the often long walk between terminals and home or work and on the buses as well."

Other complaints cover "gross overcrowding, lack of amenities such as toilets and shelters at the terminals, unroadworthy and unreliable buses, unsatisfactory and unpunctual buses, bad co-ordination with other transport modes and very few complaint facilities."

Income

The report says that in general "it seems that Black workers in South African cities spend between 10 and 20 percent of their income on transport."

If the cost of transport is too high, commuters "have to cut down on food in order to pay to get to work. Workers sum up such a situation as "working to pay the bus com-

pany."

Travelling time varies between 30 minutes and 80 minutes.

Dealing with amenities the report says it is not clear who is responsible for them.

"There is, therefore, a great lack of bus shelters, toilets and refreshment facilities in all areas.

Wrangling

"For example, Putco, WRAB and the city council in Johannesburg have been wrangling for the last 30 years over who should be providing amenities and shelters for bus passengers."

The report quotes a Putco statement that "Putco has no power to decide where a bus stop or terminus must be — or where bus shelters, toilets and tarred lay-byes must be built.

"This is the responsibility of the local authorities who own and control the public areas."

CSO: 4700/1744

NP WARNS AGAINST POLITICIZATION OF CHURCHES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Natal congress of the National Party was warned yesterday against the dangers of allowing the Church to become politicised and politics being turned into a religious forum.

The leader of the Transvaal National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, and the chairman of the Natal Party, Mr Pierre Cronje, warned against what they called the dangers of interference by Church and State in each other's spheres.

The Government's approach rested on two main principles, Mr De Klerk said.

They were the sovereignty of each institution in its own area and recognition of freedom of worship.

"We have a State based on a foundation of basic Christian principles, but it does not mean we have to force Christianity down other people's throats," Mr De Klerk said.

The State had a responsibility to enable the Church to do its work. The Church had a

responsibility to let the light of the Gospel shine on the activities of the day.

"Between these two sovereign circles there are many points of common contact and often it becomes difficult to distinguish the respective duties in such situations.

"We must guard against the Churchifying (verkerklikking) of politics and the Church must guard against the politicising of the Church.

"It is uncalled for this congress to prescribe to the Church the standpoints it should take and equally it is the Church's duty to provide broad guidance on the great problems with which we struggle ...

"I think the Church is called within its own discipline to struggle with the issues with which we are struggling from another angle," Mr De Klerk said.

Mr Cronje, a former NGK minister, said the

Church would do itself immeasurable harm if it became involved in party politics.

"The Church has a duty to say to the State, 'thus sayeth the Lord and thus sayeth His word'," Mr Cronje said.

Mr Cronje warned against what he called some scandalous tactics in certain political quarters where the impression was being fostered that the Government had strayed off the Christian way and the article of the party's constitution recognising the supremacy of God.

Mr Cronje also spoke briefly of "leading parties" who had accused the Vice-State President of a "neutral" prayer in opening the President's Council.

It was "malicious and despicable that such a matter could be dragged into the political arena." The accusation was a lie.

— Sapa.

CP, HNP DISCUSS ELECTION COOPERATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, yesterday expressed their support for co-operation between the CP and HNP in coming by-elections and elections.

Dr Treurnicht said in reply to a question whether the CP would seek the co-operation of the HNP as a result of their strong combined support during the Germiston District provincial by-election: "It is necessary that the voting power of the conservative parties should be thrown together."

Mr Jaap Marais said in reply to the same question: "The HNP is prepared to talk the matter over with the CP."

Dr Treurnicht said he did not refer to a merger between the two parties. But he thought the CP and HNP should not oppose each other again in an election.

Mr Marais said an election agreement could in any case be reached only once the two parties agreed on a basic policy.

"An election agreement must be the result of agreement on basic policy and vice versa."

Like Dr Treurnicht he rejected the possibility of a merger between the two parties.

Mr Marais has twice met MPs of the CP, with a view to co-operating with the CP, but these meetings did not result, in formal talks, with the result that the HNP decided to oppose the CP in Germiston District.

Commenting on the Germiston District result, Unisa's political scientist, Professor Willem Kleynhans, said the National Party would destabilise South Africa politically if it continued to introduce new policy guidelines after its weak performance.

Offended

Prof Kleynhans said the only solution for the NP now was to admit to its followers that its leadership had alien-

ated the masses of card-carrying members and offended them by not working through the various formations of the party in making its new policy.

"Only then will there be a chance left for the NP to restore unity and closer co-operation between its leadership and its members," Prof Kleynhans said.

The alienation process started at the death of Dr Verwoerd, continued during Mr Vorster's term of office as Prime Minister and was presently destroying the party's grass-roots support, he said.

Disrespect

The high-handed fashion in which the NP leadership launched its new policy guidelines, without first consulting the various party formations, including at congress level, before

the policy was published, was a "show of disrespect for the basic functions of the congresses".

"It was the NP's congresses which decided in the 1930s that job reservation and measures such as the Immorality Act and the prohibition of trade unions for blacks had to be introduced.

"But the present Government introduced legislation in Parliament without the prior approval of congresses, which subsequently led to distrust of its leaders by its grassroots supporters.

Remedied

"This distrust has to be remedied as quickly as possible."

Prof Kleynhans said the Germiston District by-election showed the NP could now lose many constituencies in which it had majorities of 3 000 or less.

There were about 40 such "marginal" seats, he added.

"But if the NP decides to push ahead without first restoring unity in the ranks of its usual supporters, it would be practically impossible to either revive or renew the NP."

The new policy guidelines contained powersharing, which the conservatives had rejected at Germiston District, he said.

Defect

"The more the NP now tries to sell or explain this policy, the more people will defect from it.

"Without unity no party can survive, and if the NP does not drop its new policy for the time being and first rebuild party unity, it will remain mortally wounded."

Prof Kleynhans also warned that confrontation could become unavoidable if the Government decided to

impress its new policy on its supporters.

The leader of the official Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said it was clear the result in Germiston District would add further impetus to the realignment taking place in White politics which could see the disappearance of parties like the NRP and the HNP.

Ignorance

He said it had also thrown the coming Parliamentary by-elections in Parys, Stellenbosch, Hillbrow and Johannesburg North in a new light.

Mr FW de Klerk, Transvaal leader of the NP, ascribed the result in part to excessive vindictiveness, difficult circumstances and general ignorance of the nature of the constitutional proposals.

He said he was confident things would improve for the NP.

GENERAL VILJOEN ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL STABILITY OF BLACK STATES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 p 10

[Text]

ECONOMIC disruption and political instability in neighbouring Black states could only be to South Africa's detriment, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Letaba Show at Tzaneen, he said that conditions in numerous African countries were extremely favourable to revolution.

This was because all of Africa was heading for a catastrophic food crisis. "Hunger," he said, "is a great destabilizing factor."

"The collapse of a country's primary industries is inevitably followed by social disorder and political instability, thus creating a favourable climate for revolution," he said.

Stability

"And, where such favourable conditions exist, we usually find the terrorist in the fore-

front and the communist not far behind — for revolution is communism's main export product."

South Africa, he said, would be able to combat the causes of revolution and terrorism and communist infiltration successfully only if the economy remained sound and if a stable social dispensation was maintained.

However, South Africa could not cut itself off from the rest of Africa and any instability there could only be to its detriment.

South Africa, he felt, could make a greater contribution to help combat the destabilizing forces in the rest of Africa.

Gen Viljoen said agri-

cultural conditions in many African states were making them victims of political instability and revolution.

Isolation

"Unfortunately, we cannot survive in isolation. South Africa is constantly subject to foreign influence. . .

"We cannot cut ourselves off from the rest of Africa, especially not from southern Africa," he said.

"It is obvious that we shall be able to combat the causes of revolution and terrorism and communist infiltration successfully only if our economy remains sound and if we are able to maintain a stable social dispensation," he added. — Sapa.

INDUSTRY MINISTER WARNS ON 'UNREALISTIC' PAY CALLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Port Elizabeth--Unrealistic pay demands by trade unions could destroy many jobs and escalate an already serious unemployment problem, the Minister of Industry, commerce and tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said this week.

Addressing about 350 people at a National Party meeting in the Uitenhage town hall, he said: "Those who are at present employed should look after their jobs--particularly in this period of an economic decline."

Dr De Villiers cautioned unions and employers to look to see the disastrous effects of economic decline on some African States to the north.

"It is only the radicals and revolutionaries who would like to see that happen in South Africa. It is in the interests of all the people that the economy of this region remains strong," he said.

South Africans should realise that the country had experienced exceptional periods of economic prosperity.

"We must understand that after the good years the hard times are coming. We are entering a period where everyone will have to tighten their belts."

Overcoming the economic problems would be an "enormous challenge" to the State as the country's income had diminished.

"The call for South African goods has diminished while at the same time the country has had to import more goods."

Dr De Villiers said economic development was a top priority. "It is important that we grow so that we can provide jobs and also contribute to stability and peace."

Although many South Africans complained they were unable to make ends meet, "Nowhere in the world does the average White person live as well as he does in South Africa."

It was still appropriate to sound a word of warning lest the goose which has laid South Africa's golden eggs be killed.

"We must discipline ourselves. We must work harder and be less wasteful. Inflation can be traced down to undisciplined demands made on the economy," Dr De Villers said.--Sapa

CSO: 4700/1796

RED SOURCE ALLEGEDLY LEAKED NEWS OF RUSSIAN MAIZE DEAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Text2

THE Maize Board yesterday invited the independent consultants who drew up the Assocom report on the maize industry to contact the board for the "real facts" concerning the recent exchange in Europe of South African maize for fertiliser.

The board was reacting to a report which said the maize was exchanged for Russian fertiliser.

"I invite the independent agricultural consultants and the agricultural professor from Stellenbosch who drew up the report to get in touch with me if they want the real facts," the general manager of the Maize Board, Mr H Nel, said. "That's all I am prepared to say on the matter." — Sapa.

THE closely guarded secret that South African mealies believed to be destined for Rumania have actually been going to Russia was leaked by a "high source" to a visiting Maize Board delegation behind the Iron Curtain earlier this year.

This was disclosed to The Citizen yesterday by Mr John Harrison of South African Farm Consultants, who compiled this week's controversial report on the country's maize industry for the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

"It wouldn't be wise to identify this source because information from it would probably dry up in future," Mr

Harrison said in an interview from his Pietermaritzburg office.

For each ton of mealies South Africa is receiving 1,04 tons of Russian fertiliser, and Mr Harrison said such barter deals were common in communist countries.

This deal is highly favourable to South Africa because fertiliser is valued at R355 a ton while the export price of mealies is R116 a ton.

About 80 000 tons of the Russian fertiliser has already been landed and in terms of the agreement supplies will continue to arrive for the next three seasons, Mr Harrison said.

At the same time South African maize shipments are leaving Durban regularly for

the Soviet Union.

But a discordant note has been struck at home in clashes between the maize producers and the fertiliser companies over the distribution of the imported fertiliser.

The National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo) hoped to be able to get it and sell it to the farmers through their co-operatives, Mr Harrison said.

Farmers have faced a succession of fertiliser price escalations in recent years.

The fertiliser companies, however, "created hell", claiming that such sales would eat into their profits.

They insisted the Russian fertiliser should go through the normal marketing

channels and, in the teeth of strenuous objections from the maize industry, managed to persuade the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers.

The Assocom report this week noted that "the fertiliser industry, despite its cries to the contrary, will not be losing money this year since a substantial allowance is made in the costing procedure agreed with the Department of Commerce and Industry for the effect of inflation on the cost of plant replacement.

"It is accepted that the price increase allowed could make expansion of the industry uneconomic, which might have been the Government's intention."

The report added: "The fertiliser industry is naturally displeased by the import of urea and has demanded that the 200 000 tons (from Russia) should be distributed through the normal channels, rather than directly via the co-operatives.

"This situation provides an excellent example of 'too many controls coming home to roost'.

"Although in principle the fertiliser industry appears to have justice on its side, it would be a great pity if the chance were lost to bring a greater degree of competition into the supply mechanism."

The Government, however, thought differently, with the result that the Russian ferti-

liser imports will be distributed by the fertiliser companies and the farmers will be charged R340 a ton, the same price they are paying for the domestic product.

Although the maize producers can do nothing more about this particular transaction, they may be expected to renew their demands for the right to distribute any future fertiliser imports directly, according to Mr Harrison.

One concession made to the producers is that part of the profits from the Russian deal will go to the maize stabilisation fund of the industry. But how much that will be is not clear at present.

CSO: 4700/1796

BRIEFS

WORKERS LAID OFF--At least 600 workers at Salcast, a leading foundry concern in Benoni were retrenched yesterday because of a decline in the firm's business. Though police were notified of the retrenchment plans and security arrangements were made at the firm itself, the paying-off of workers passed without incident. General Manager Mr Tubby Boynton-Lee said unrest had been avoided by notifying the affected workers of the firm's plans well in advance. Efforts would also be made to re-employ as many as possible when business picked up, and those accommodated in the firm's hostel would be allowed to remain there until the end of this month. "During that time they can look for other jobs or make arrangements to return home, whichever they want. We have also given them the cash equivalent of rail tickets to their homes to use as they see fit," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 p 9]

SPECIAL LATSKY SESSION--Arrangements for a special session of the Transvaal Provincial Council are likely to be announced early next week. The session is to be called to relieve Dr Servaas Latsky, Transvaal MEC for Hospital Services, of his duties as he was expelled from the National Party this week. His expulsion resulted from his public opposition to the Prime Minister's new policy guidelines. Dr Latsky immediately joined the Conservative Party after his expulsion. He said there was no chance that he would resign as MPC for Alberton. He would sit in the council as the eighth member of the CP, bringing it at equal numbers for the time being with the PFP which is presently the official Opposition. Dr Latsky is apparently considering his resignation as MEC and he was not prepared to discuss the matter when approached yesterday. But a spokesman for the CP said it was unlikely that Dr Latsky would resign as MEC. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 p 3]

MEETING BAN; FUNERAL CURBS--A meeting of the Workers' Support Committee scheduled for Sunday at the Methodist Youth Centre in Jabavu, Soweto, has been banned under Section 46 of the Internal Security Act. An acting Johannesburg magistrate, Mr J.P.M. Duvenage, who issued the ban, said he had reason to believe that public order could be endangered by the meeting. The ban will be in force from 7 am today to 7 am on Monday. Mr Duvenage stipulated certain conditions for the funeral of Mr Nana Mbuli of Soweto. They were that the funeral service should take place at the home of the

deceased and there should be a bona fide service in Avalon Cemetery. No political organisation may be either commended or disparaged and no placards, banners, stickers, flags or pamphlets may be displayed or distributed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 p 2]

ROC VISITORS--The Director General of the Republic of China's National Health Administration, Dr T.C. Hsu (left) and Lt-Gen S.J. Pan, Director of the Medical Bureau of the Republic of China's Ministry of National Defence are welcomed to South Africa by the Deputy Director-General of Health, Dr James Gilliland. Dr Hsu is leader of an eight-strong medical delegation which arrived yesterday. During their 10-day stay in the Republic the delegation will visit the Johannesburg Hospital and the Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town. [photo caption] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 p 13]

OIL SOURCES 'SECRET'--South Africa's oil sources should remain secret, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said last night. He was reacting to a statement by the chairman of Sasol and Soekor, Dr D.P. de Villiers, that there was too much secrecy surrounding the country's oil sources. Dr de Villiers reportedly made the remarks during a radio programme this week. In a statement issued in Pretoria, Mr du Plessis said: "As far as I am concerned, it is essential and in the national interest that legislation concerning the confidentiality of crude oil acquisition should be fully complied with." He was not prepared to comment on remarks by Dr de Villiers regarding the supply or non-supply of crude oil to South Africa by "certain individuals," as Dr de Villiers made them in his personal capacity.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 p 3]

PLAN TO BUILD SUBMARINES--The SA Defence Force has declined to comment on a suggestion by a leading international naval authority that South Africa was planning to build her own submarines. Captain J.E. Moore, editor of Jane's Fighting Ships, hinted at this in the foreword of the latest issue of Sea Power, official publication of the Navy League of the United States. "South Africa, with the best-organised port system for thousands of kilometres and the great naval base at Simonstown, is now taking measures to protect her own flanks," he said. "Rebuffed by Western political dogmatists who have denied themselves the use of a prime strategic base, South Africa's plans are to ensure the security of her own 2 800 km coastline." He said South Africa had taken a serious view of her naval requirements and "intends becoming self-sufficient even possibly, to the extent of building her own submarines." A Navy spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday the Navy could not comment on speculation.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 p 12]

TRADE UNION RECOGNIZED--EDGARS Stores and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union have signed a recognition agreement, according to a joint statement released in Johannesburg yesterday. The statement said: "Edgars Stores Limited and Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa are happy to announce the successful conclusion of negotiations for recognition agreement." The agreement was signed by the company and the secretary of the CCAWUSA, Mrs Emma Mashinini, on Wednesday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 82 p 5]

BOTHA SPEAKS ON REFORMS--Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the official opposition, says he does not know how the government can realistically expect the wholehearted support of colored and indian leaders for its constitutional proposals, while it is clear that legislative measures, such as the Group Areas Act and the Immorality Act, will remain unchanged. Addressing a public meeting in Durban, Dr Slabbert asked how colored and indian leaders can justify their participation in a new constitutional setup while such blatant acts of discrimination remain on the statute book. Surely, he said, the government should give these people something with which to justify their participation in the new constitutional dispensation. [Text] [MB200807
Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 20 Aug 82]

CSO: 4701/108

MINISTER SAYS ATC 'EXEMPLARY INSTITUTION'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

AIR Tanzania Corporation (ATC) was an exemplary institution in accomplishing its obligations irrespective of the country's poor economic situation, the Minister for Communications and Transport Ndugu John Malecela said in Dar es Salaam on Thursday night.

Inaugurating the Air Caterers Limited — a joint venture between ATC and Mansons Limited — at the Dar es Salaam International Airport, the minister said ATC had of late advertised the true image of the nation on both domestic regional flights.

Ndugu Malecela commended the efforts made by the airline's management whose results were reflected in improvement in time per-

formance and cabin services.

The minister observed that some would-be passengers were left behind because the aircraft were operating on time.

Ndugu Malecela said the cabin crew deserved credit for their services to customers.

The minister asked ATC workers to maintain the discipline and dedication.

Welcoming the minister, the ATC General Manager, Ndugu Bakari Mwapachu, said that air caterers was formed to provide in-flight catering services, restaurant and bar services initially at

Dar es Salaam and eventually at Kilimanjaro International Airport.

Ndugu Mwapachu said the company had so far made a profit of 490,000/- in its two months of operation.

CSO: 4700/1806

SIDO DIRECTOR PRESENTS PAPER TO UNIVERSITY FINANCE ASSOCIATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

THE Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) requires 150million/- to establish regional industrial estates throughout the country by the end of its five-year development plan (1978/79 — 1982/83).

SIDO Director General Epaineto Toroka said in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday night that 1,000 jobs had so far been created in 13 industrial estates with projected total output of 317 million/- per annum.

The estates in different stages of implementation are in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, Arusha, Singida, Iringa, Mbeya, Sumbawanga, Songea, Lindi, Kigoma, Shinyanga, and Morogoro.

In a paper presented to the Dar es Salaam University Finance Association, Ndugu Toroka said SIDO needed more funds to create another 100 projects which would employ 2,000 people and produce items worth 213 million/- annually.

SIDO, he said, expected to set up 1,067 factory units un-

der the five-year plan, 418 of which would mainly produce import substitute goods. The units would have a collective gross output estimated at 585.2 million/-, he added.

He told the Association that lack of finance was the major handicap against development of small industry. He expressed hope that the formation of a national co-ordination committee for lending to the industry with the National

Bank of Commerce (NBC) as the lead bank would improve the situation.

Ndugu Toroka also pointed out difficulties in marketing the relatively low quality items produced by marginal capacity industrial units in large and lucrative markets.

Unsatisfactory participation in small industry activities by regional leaders, delayed or postponed foreign exchange allocation and absence of legal provisions in the Villages and Co-operatives Acts were the other disadvantages to the small industries sector, he explained.

SADCC MEMBERS TO STUDY NATION'S CROP MONITORING PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text]

MEMBERS of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) are intending to study Tanzania's Early Warning and Crop Monitoring Project for possible introduction in their areas, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

A SADCC mission visited the country two weeks ago and had lengthy discussions with the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Ndugu David Masanja, who briefed them on the project.

The mission is presently in Rome for further exploration on the project. The Tanzania project is executed by the Rome-based United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).

SADCC member countries are Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Swaziland, Malawi, Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

A Ministry of Agriculture spokesman said the second phase of the Early Warning and Crop Monitoring Project launched a few weeks ago, would also concentrate on training Tanzanians in handling various activities in the project.

He said Tanzanians to be involved in the training would come from the Ministry, the National milling Corporation (NMC) and the Directorate of Meteorology.

The spokesman said the training would involve only short courses and seminars because most of the staff who would be involved in the project were, in a way, well versed in agriculture and other related fields.

He said it would simply be a question of imparting the mechanics of handling data for procession for the project. Agricultural data include information on crop variety, growth cycle, planting dates and phonological stages.

Other data are adverse growing conditions, dates of maturity and yield. NMC staff would be trained in purchase forecasting.

The aim of the project is to provide the Government with advance information and assessment on the crop condition, stocks and supplies of food crops for all the regions in the country so that timely and suitable action can be taken.

In addition to that, the project assists the planning of

normal NMC operations and aids the management of the government's Strategic Grain Reserve to be used in bad times.

The second phase which is being funded by the Netherlands and Tanzania governments has been provided with about 12 million/-. The Netherlands has extended about 9 million/- while Tanzania has contributed 2.133 million/-.

Phase One of the project which was first launched in the country in October 1978, was also funded by the two governments. The Netherlands then provided 3.1 million/- while Tanzania provided 0.6 million/-, for the phase which ended in December last year.

The spokesman observed that the project had 300 rainfall recording stations throughout the country but hoped to increase the number to 400 stations. The aim, he said, was to have at least five stations in every district.

Funds for the project are normally channelled towards salaries for the staff, vehicles and equipment. The project has three expatriate from FAO.

SHORT, LONG-TERM REPAIR OF TAFICO VESSELS PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text]

PLANS are underway for short and long-term repairs on four grounded vessels belonging to the Tanzania Fisheries Corporation (TAFICO), it has been learnt. Informed sources told the Daily News in Dar es Salaam yesterday that *MFV Hongwe* and *MFV Lengo*, which have been grounded and sunk into the sea two times, will now be dry-docked for preservation until proper repairs were undertaken.

There will also be provision of materials for the prevention of further corrosion on *MFV Maendeleo* and *MFV Jitihada*, which also need extensive repairs because of the current poor condition of the engines.

The sources said that negotiations were going on between Tanzania and Finland on the complete repairs of the 23.5 million/- vessels, which were imported from Finland in 1978.

It has been learnt that some of the main problems which hit the vessels were lack of proper maintenance and adequate training of personnel especially in the Technical section. All but one out of the 16 original TAFICO staff trained abroad

to man the vessels had quit, the sources said.

As a result of these problems, the vessels' performance had been extremely poor, the sources said. They said that statistics show that only 368 tonnes of fish were hauled as opposed to the target of 1,800 tonnes and only 13 tonnes of prawns were caught as opposed to the planned 300 tonnes.

Since the arrival of the vessels in 1978, the Corporation earned only 1,961,000/- for 22 months — out of which some 1,875,000/- was realised between mid February 1978 to October 1979.

The cause problems which affected the vessels was attributed partly to lack of adequate spare parts when the vessels sailed in from Finland. The Finnish grant did not contain the element of reserve funds for purchasing enough stock of spare parts, the sources said.

A marine engineer from Finland, Ndugu Erkki J. Niskane, recently completed a study on the economic viability of the vessels, and it is on the basis of his recommendations that the present initiative to repair the vessels is based on.

TRC TO INTRODUCE DAILY TABORA-DAR ES SALAAM EXPRESS SERVICE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Excerpt]

THE Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) will from September 1, introduce daily express services between Dar es Salaam and Tabora, the Chairman of TRC Board of Directors, Ndugu Henry Limihagati, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The trains would leave Dar es Salaam at 8 pm and arrive in Tabora at 12.17 pm the next day, he said.

Ndugu Limihagati explained that the introduction of express services was aimed at reducing congestion of passengers along the central line.

The trains, to have first, second and third class coaches, would stop at Ruvu, Morogoro, Gulwe, Dodoma, Manyoni, Itigi and Tabora. However, he said the fares would be the same as those of normal trains.

There would be normal passenger services along the route leaving Dar es Salaam every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Departures at Dar es Salaam will be 6 am and arrive at Dodoma at 9 p.m.

Another train would leave

Tabora at 6 am on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and arrive at Dodoma at 4 pm. A return train from Dodoma to Dar es Salaam would leave at 6.45 am on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passengers bound for Tabora would leave Dodoma at 6 am and arrive at Tabora at 4 pm.

Ndugu Limihagati further said that the Dar es Salaam-Tanga-Moshi line has not been affected. A passenger train would be leaving Dar es Salaam for Tanga and Moshi at 3 pm everyday as usual.

A daily passenger train with only third class coaches would serve between Moshi and Arusha. It would leave Moshi at 9 am and arrive in Arusha at 12.45 am, and arrive in Moshi from Arusha at 6.45 pm the same day.

TRC had 27 first class coaches, 52 second class and 113 third class coaches.

Ndugu Limihagati also said that TRC would introduce a daily fast goods train between Dar es Salaam and Mwanza. It would be ferrying petroleum products.

ZANZIBAR MINISTER ANNOUNCES INCREASES IN PRODUCER PRICES OF CROPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Ally Salehe]

[Excerpt]

THE Zanzibar Revolutionary Council has raised the producer prices of paddy, peas, millet, dried cassava and beans, the Zanzibar Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday.

In a statement, the Ministry explained that the move sought to encourage peasants to increase the crops' output.

According to the statement, the ministry will now buy from peasants a measure weighing 1.8 kilogrammes of paddy at ten shillings instead of seven shillings.

New prices for other crops in kilogrammes are: millet (4/40), beans (5/50) peas (kunde) 5/50 and peas (mbaazi) (4/60) and dried cassava (2/20) and maize flour (3/30).

The statement did not indicate what the former prices of the crops were.

The Isles producer price increases follow a similar move by the Mainland aimed at paying growers more for the crops sold to authorised crop authorities.

The mainland announced on Saturday that it was increasing the prices of coffee, green tea, sugar-cane and cocoa by between nine and 33 per cent.

A government statement said producer prices for maize, wheat, cotton, and paddy planted during 1982/83 were being considered and new prices for these crops would be announced next month.

The government decided to raise the producer prices of the crops in view of the decline in the purchasing power and morale of producers which had been partly affected by low levels of world market prices.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MAKES OIL EXPLORATION GRANT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Canadian Government has provided a 215 million/- grant to Tanzania for oil exploration for over two years off the Tanzanian coast, south east of Dar es Salaam.

An agreement to the effect was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The grant, which will also cover some on-shore survey work and the training of Tanzanians in petroleum activities, has been extended through the Petro Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC).

The Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al Noor Kassum, signed for Tanzania and PCIAC chairman Peter Towe, for the corporation. The ceremony was also attended by the Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr. Carl Johansen.

PCIAC, in conjunction with the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), is to be involved later

this year in drilling work at Kimbiji, some 40 kilometres from Dar es Salaam.

On July 5 this year, Ndugu Kassum announced in the National Assembly the discovery of large quantities of gas at Kimbiji. The well to be drilled by the Canadian firm would be the first such in deep water activity off the coast of Tanzania.

The well, located in an area where water depth is approximately 300 metres, will be drilled up to a depth of 4500 metres. Canadian oil experts are expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam soon.

The Canadian-contracted drill ship *Pelerin*, to be used in the operation, is expected to arrive in the country in October and drilling work would be embarked upon in November, this year.

The Canadian grant is in response to Third World countries' plea on oil exploration made during the United Nations Energy Conference in Nairobi last August.

PATROL BOATS PURCHASED IN YUGOSLAVIA TO COMBAT LAKE SMUGGLING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

FOUR police patrol boats bought by the government in Yugoslavia have been launched in Lake Victoria as part of the government's efforts to combat smuggling across the lake.

The fifth boat, also ordered from Yugoslavia could not be launched because it was damaged by fire on arrival in the country and would be undergoing repairs.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ndugu Julius Matiko said the boats would help combat smuggling as well as guard the borders in the lake.

Ndugu Matiko explained that the launching of the boats was the first phase of the government's move to strengthen the marine police unit. The second phase he said would entail the provision of three other vessels to patrol in the Indian Ocean.

The Principal Secretary said that plans were also underway to

buy other vessels to operate in Lake Tanganyika.

Speaking before he handed over the keys of the four boats to the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Mohammed Rashid, the Yugoslav Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Ivan Ivekovic praised the good cooperation between Yugoslavia and Tanzania.

He expressed hope that the five boats would be valuable asset to Tanzania.

Ndugu Rashid appealed to people living around the Lake to co-operate with the police to combat illegal business.

NEW SHIPPING FIRM TO OPERATE GOVERNMENT OWNED SHIP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Ocean Shipping Corporation, the public firm formed by a Presidential Order to run the 14,000-tonne *mv Jitegemee*, will have an authorised nominal capital of 20 million/-

The Presidential Order to establish the Corporation was published in the Government Gazette recently.

According to the notice on the establishment of the corporation, the nominal capital of 20 million/- would be divided into 20,000 shares with equal value of 1,000/- each.

The notice said that only the United Republic will be entitled to hold shares in the corporation which would take off with 9,383,017/- paid up capital as equity from the government.

It said the corporation would enter into charter-parties and other contracts of carriage of goods by sea. The order also allows the firm to hold interests in other ocean carrier business enterprises.

The Deputy Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Guntram Itatiro

told Parliament last month that the vessel was available for lease to an international shipping agency for an initial period of one year.

He said under the lease agreement, the charterers would be obliged to meet all operational costs and to find cargo for the ship.

He said the company to handle the vessel's operations would be small and its operation costs would be relatively low.

Mv Jitegemee was seized from the defunct Eastern African National Shipping Line (EANS�) by the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) which demanded dividends for an unpaid loan.

TIB later sold the ship to Colt Motors who christened it "*mv Lord Rajpar*", the sale was however, challenged by the government on grounds that it was illegal.

The vessel is now legally owned by the government following a gentleman's agreement between the Government, TIB and the Tanzania Colt Motors Limited.

JUMBE SEEKS SPEEDUP OF FORMATION OF REGIONAL TRADING BODIES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Habib Nyundo]

[Text]

THE Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, has directed regional authorities to hasten the formation of the newly constituted regional trading bodies in order to cater for the people's needs more effectively.

Ndugu Jumbe gave the call yesterday when addressing members of the Revolutionary Committees from the two districts of Urban West Region, in Zanzibar.

He said the restructuring of these bodies was aimed at giving better services to the people and to ensure the masses received everything that was available.

Under the new set up, a regional trading company, to be known as *Shirika la Biashara la Serikali la Mkoa* will be autonomous and will receive merchandise directly from the Zanzibar Board of External Trade (*Bidhaa Nje*) before distributing it to selected shops and other distribution centres in the region.

Unlike the former Regional Trading Companies (RTCs), which have been scrapped, the new companies will have boards of directors and management teams which

would be answerable to regional authorities. The Regional Commissioners will be chairmen to the boards.

In reconstituting the regional trading bodies, Ndugu Jumbe warned regional authorities not to repeat the mistakes made by the RTCs.

He said the regional trading centres, together with all employees, should actually be situated in the relevant regions and operate from within.

Another mistake he said was to allow *Bidhaa Nje* and its subsidiaries to operate retail centres. He said this should never be allowed to continue because it created a loophole for black-marketeering.

Ndugu Jumbe also warned against sending regional trading agents with hard cash to do transactions with foreign businessmen because that could result in the swindling and embezzlement of funds.

He also talked against the issuing of *vibali maalumu* to businessmen other than those legally allowed to render services to the people.

ARUSHA REGION RESIDENTS FACING ACUTE GRAIN DEFICIT

Prime Minister Meets With Regional Leaders

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Anaclet Rwegayura]

[Text]

OVER a million Residents of Arusha Region this year have to grapple with an acute food grains deficit which has never been experienced in recent years.

This was revealed at a joint meeting of the region's CCM and government leaders in Arusha yesterday during which the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, ordered effective measures of food management and distribution to the people.

Urging the public to understand that the food situation was bad throughout the country, Ndugu Msuya said that by utilising the meagre financial resources available, the government would yet be compelled to import food this season in order to supplement the inadequate national reserves.

Arusha Region, which has consistently been a surplus food grains producer, has been severely hit by drought this year, and effective this month, it has to import 1,600 tonnes of grains per month.

According to a report by a government appointed three-man expert commission which has been assessing the food situation and the prevailing drought in the region, 33,000 tonnes of grains are required to cover the region's food deficit in the next twelve months.

The report was disclosed at the meeting which was also attended by the Minister for Agriculture, Prof. John Machunda, and the Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu H. Kirigini.

While Hanang and Mbulu districts have been partially affected by drought, crop production in the remaining five districts of the region — Monduli, Ngorongoro, Kiteto, Arusha and Arumeru — has been seriously hit by the drought.

The region's livestock herd of about 2.5 million cattle and two million goats and sheep is also threatened for lack of pasture, particularly in the range districts of Monduli, Ngorongoro and Kiteto.

The Prime Minister has, during his four-and-half hour meeting with the regional leaders, directed them to ensure interim measures outlined to contain the worsening food situation and livestock condition are pertinently heeded.

The measures call for vigilance to curb the notorious smuggling of food crops, hides and skins as well as veterinary drugs across the country's northern frontier. They also demand proper storage of crop harvests and stepped up sales of grains to the National Milling Corporation (NMC).

Ndugu Msuya also urged livestock breeders to start destocking their herds through auctions to be specifically arranged by the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (TLMC). He said destocking should be resolutely undertaken forthwith to enable the breeders to earn cash for food purchase and to stop the extending depredation of farm and pasture lands.

Having identified the problem areas towards restoration of normal food production in the region, Ndugu Msuya said the government would maintain a continuous monitoring of the situation so that the adopted measures were implemented.

Crop purchases by NMC from Arusha Region have consecutively declined for the past three years from 81,000 tonnes in 1979, 41,000 tonnes in 1980 to 25,000 tonnes last year. Low prices is claimed among factors responsible for the decline.

Projections for the current season indicate the NMC will collect only 29,000 tonnes from the region. Of these, 2,000 tonnes are maize, 26,000 tonnes of wheat and 1,000 tonnes of sorghum.

The wheat crop, however, will be from state farms only as individual farmers have given up growing the crop for lack of tractor and combine harvester spares as well as diesel.

Emergency Measures Worked Out

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Anaclet Rwegayura]

[Excerpt]

EMERGENCY measures have been worked out in Arusha Region to mobilise available food crops from villages and to curb the smuggling of food outside the region.

A by-law on the distribution of food to the people as well as livestock management in the region would be instituted in the region by the Government, the Arusha Regional Development Director (RDD), Ndugu Emmanuel Mwambulukutu, told *Shihata* yesterday.

Road blocks would be set up at all entry points to the region in order to prevent all unauthorised movement of food grains from the region, he said.

All law-enforcing bodies are to co-ordinate their functions more effectively in order to pinpoint and

arrest habitual smugglers of commodities in the region.

Vehicles used in such crimes would be impounded, Ndugu Mwambulukutu warned.

To curb the sale of immature bananas as has been the case of late, exportation of bananas from Mto-wa-Mbu area in Monduli District to other regions has also been suspended.

All districts are to embark on an operation of collecting surplus food grains from peasants and ensure the bulk is sold to the National Milling Corporation (NMC).

In executing the operation, ward and divisional secretaries under their respective area commissioners will verify requirements of rural families individually and require each peasant to sell an established excess of grains from his farm to the NMC.

According to the food distribution programme released by the RDD yesterday, each district will be supplied its quota

on a specific day weekly. By using hired transport from villages at normal rates, district branches of the Regional Trading Company (RTC) will ferry the quotas from NMC depots.

Arusha and Mbulu districts are to procure their food supplies every Monday, Monduli and Ngorongoro districts every Thursday, Kiteto and Haug district every Friday and Arumeru district will collect its allocations every Saturday.

The quotas have been earmarked as deficit supplies after the government ascertained that the region would require 1,600 tonnes of additional food grains monthly to supplement the local stock.

The regional total demand for feeding the over one million residents is estimated at 139,255 tonnes during the current season of 1982/83. The regional production capacity, however, is not likely to exceed 136,211 tonnes, smuggling excluded, according to official statistics.

OFFICIAL TELLS NYERERE SMUGGLING IN KAGERA 'ALARMING'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Paul Chintowa]

[Excerpt]

KAGERA Region has appealed to the Government to find ways that would help arrest smuggling which has reached alarming proportions in the region.

The Kagera Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Nsa Kaisi, told President Nyerere at a meeting with regional Party, government and parastatal heads yesterday that if the problem remained unsolved the country could face an economic disaster.

Ndugu Kaisi said some people had involved themselves in smuggling crops, livestock and other essential commodities across the border and have been selling them at exorbitant prices, hence the country would keep on losing economically.

He informed Mwalimu that there was an influx of smuggled Tanzanian currency in neighbouring countries where it was being used to buy Tanzanian crops, livestock and other goods. "It is difficult to know how the money went there", he said, adding "the government should try to solve the problem."

BRIEFS

NEC ASPIRANTS SUBMIT FORMS--The Party Headquarters had until July 31 this year received 1,639 applications for national Executive Committee (NEC) membership aspirants for the 90 seats allocated to the youth and women. This was revealed in Dodoma yesterday by the Deputy Party Chief Executive Secretary Ndugu Salmin Amout, who also said that the applications did not include those tendered in regional representation. Shihata reported that Ndugu Amour explained that all the forms had been returned to the aspirants' regions where they would be assessed by respective Party organs there. It was understood the Dodoma regional Working Committee had already discussed their forms and today they would be submitted to the Executive Committee for further screening. The Deputy Party Secretary also announced changes in the dates for the sittings of the Party Central Committee and the NEC as stipulated in the Party calendar. Both sittings were to be held from August 19 and 24 respectively. Ndugu Amour said the Central Committee would now meet from August 30 to September 1 in Dar es Salaam. He added that the NEC would sit from September 6 instead of August 24 to 26 and the main theme for both meetings would be the forthcoming Party elections. Ndugu Amour said that all complaints arising from the ongoing elections had been received by the Party and would be dealt with in accordance with the elections regulations. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Aug 82 p 1]

TRADE UNIONIST'S PRC TOUR--The Juwata Secretary-General, Ndugu Joseph Rwegasira is expected to return to Dar es Salaam next Tuesday after a week-long tour of the People's Republic of China. He left the country on August 7. According to the JUWATA Publicity Secretary Ndugu J.W. Mpangala, Ndugu Rwegasira was accompanied by the organisation's council member, Ndugu Mahmud Mwindadi and the Secretary for the External affairs, Ndugu Moses Kachima. They went there on a special invitation by the Chinese Trade Union Organisation. Reports from Beijing, meanwhile, said the State Councillor, Ndugu Ji Peng Fei, had held cordial talks with the JUWATA delegation. Present at the talks were Wang Jiachong, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 15 Aug 82 p 1]

JUMBE, GDR PARLIAMENTARIANS TALK--The governments of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Tanzania have resolved to use all the available resources to foster world peace. Briefing newsmen, the Deputy Speaker of the Tanzania Parliament, Ndugu Stanislaus Kasusura said here yesterday that the resolution which emerged from the joint talks between the five parliamentarians from GDR and the Vice-President, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe in Pemba, emphasised the need to step up pressure on the two superpowers to stop the nuclear race which was threatening mankind. Ndugu Kasusura said the two governments noted with great concern the fact that the armaments race was the root cause of wars and uncertainty in underdeveloped countries. The two sides cited the example of the so-called UNITA in Angola and the bombing of Beirut by Israel where the US was testing the effectiveness of its weapons. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Aug 82 p 1]

RWANDAN-TANZANIAN COMMISSION MEETING--Tanzania has promised to increase imports of Rwandan products to help balance trade between the two countries, delegates at a bilateral conference said today. Rwandan delegation head Charles Munyakayanza said cooperation in many areas of finance, trade and agriculture had already taken effect. He was speaking at the seventh meeting of the Joint Rwandan-Tanzanian Commission which began yesterday at Gisenye in Western Rwanda. Delegates said Tanzania had promised to increase imports of leather and hides, fruit juices, banana wine and quinquina bark to redress a trade imbalance which favoured Tanzania. They said the conference, which is preparing for a ministerial meeting on Wednesday dealt with road transport problems, cultural exchanges and cooperation in the textile, sugar and tobacco industries. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 82 p 1]

ITALY TO AID CASHEW INDUSTRY--Italy has agreed to extend for three years more technical cooperation with Tanzania in the cashew nut field. An agreement to this effect was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday. According to the agreement Italy would continue to assist Tanzania with experts, training and establishing pilot plantations of 20 hectares in six different areas of the country. The agreement was signed by the Charge D'Affaires in the Italian Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Mr Enzo Bocchia, and the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Treasury, Ndugu A. Mshangama. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Aug 82 p 1]

MTWARA DROUGHT--Mtwara--Three hundred and fifty out of 400 water wells dug by a Finnish firm, Finwater, in Mtwara Region have dried up because of drought. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Aug 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1795

OPPOSITION REPORTED SUFFERING MAJOR SETBACK

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 16, 4 Aug 82 p 8

[Article: "Uganda: The Opposition Tangle"]

[Text]

"The military push towards Kampala which the opposition groups have promised for several weeks has so far come to nothing. With the abduction from Nairobi to Kampala two weeks ago of **Balaki Kirya**, chairman of the *Uganda Freedom Movement* (UFM), and one of the four main figures in the opposition umbrella, the *Uganda Popular Front* (UPF), the opposition has suffered a major setback, especially if there was Kenyan police complicity in his abduction.

Before his unplanned return to Kampala, Kirya had for some time been at logger-heads with **Yusufu Lule**, chairman of the *National Resistance Movement* (NRM), over who would assume the presidency if President **Milton Obote** was overthrown. The respective military commanders of the NRM and UFM, **Yoweri Museveni** and **Andrew Kayiira**, apparently insist that an overall political leader of the opposition be nominated before a military thrust is made on Kampala.

After several committee meetings on the leadership question, nothing of consequence has been decided. In one internal document it was suggested that if the UFM gets the presidency, then the NRM would get the defence ministry, or vice-versa. (Museveni and Kayiira are rivals for the latter post).

Kirya's two vice-chairmen, Kayiira and Maj. **George Nkwanga** (who replaced Lt. Col. **Peter Oboma**, now presumed dead) have presumably now taken Kirya's reins. An easterner, like Kirya, Nkwanga was trained in Greece as an infantry soldier and at one time during **Idi Amin's** rule was commander of a tank unit. Beneath them in the military wing is Capt. **Andrew Luyima**, a Muganda, who leads a "battalion", and Capt. **Mark Kodiri**, a Madi, former adjutant of the **Kabamba Military School**, who also leads a "battalion".

The UFM executive includes **Francis Bwengye**, former secretary-general of the *Democratic Party*; **Samuel Sebagereka**, former minister of finance in the Lule administration; **Grace Ibingira**, responsible for publicity in the US; **Arnold Bisase**, a minister in both **Godfrey Binaisa's** and Lule's governments; and **Henry Kajura**, former general-manager of the *Uganda Commercial Bank* ●

CSO: 4700/1752

COUNTRY'S FINANCIAL SITUATION CALLED FARCE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3392, 9 Aug 82 pp 2041-2042

[Article by Mike Doyle: "Zaire's Financial Farce"]

[Text] ZAIRE's financial crisis is like a grotesque parody of the financial problems that many West African countries face. Were it not for the fact that so many Zairois are suffering very real hardship because of the continuing saga of devaluations, debt reschedulings and inflation, the crisis would make excellent farce material.

Most West African countries have external debts. But \$4,143m. is exceptional. Most West African countries are forced to devalue now and again. But the frequency of Zairois devaluations is astonishing. The latest devaluation — of 40 per cent — was in June last year. It had little effect on inflation — which was one of the devaluation's professed aims — which ran officially in 1981 at over 50 per cent.

According to Sambwa Pida Nbagui, the Governor of the Banque du Zaire, the main cause of Zaire's problems has come from a decline in the market prices of the principle export commodities, copper and cobalt. In his latest report Nbagui says further rescheduling of external debt will be necessary.

The extent of the problem was highlighted early this year when the IMF withdrew permission for Zaire to draw on the 912m. Special Drawing Rights Extended Fund Facility (EFF) granted in June 1981. The IMF imposed this further restraint after SDR 175m. had been drawn because the IMF's "performance criteria" had not been fulfilled.

Two of the main criteria were a reduction in the budgetary deficit of the Government and repayment of some of the arrears on the external debt. The budget deficit target given by the IMF was Z 850 in 1981. In fact the deficit was Z 1,458m. About 10 per cent of that deficit, furthermore, was

financed externally, complicating the other criteria, which was more external debt repayment. The reason given in the Banque du Zaire report for the deficit was a reduced contribution from Gecamines, the giant State mining corporation which supplies over 60 per cent of foreign exchange, and limited customs duties owing to the drop in export receipts. Central government revenues increased by 27 per cent in nominal terms, and expenditures increased by 59 per cent over the 1981 figures. Inflation was over 50 per cent in the same year.

The second IMF criteria was to repay some of the debt accumulated since the mid-1970s. \$421m. was paid off in 1981, accounting for 28.5 per cent of the value of that year's export receipts. The repayments drained the Banque du Zaire of almost all its foreign exchange reserves. But principle and interest in arrears on medium and long term debt as at December 31, 1981 was still \$175m., even taking account of the rescheduling of bilateral government debt agreed by the Paris Club the previous June. In addition, arrears on short term debt and commercially-contracted debt was \$290m. at the end of last year, making total arrears \$465m.

The situation is not likely to improve next year. Medium and long term bilateral government debt obligations falling due in 1982 amount to \$946m., including the \$175m. arrears from 1981. Along with the commercial and short term obligations, about \$1,000m., or about two-thirds of expected export earnings, will be needed. "This," says the Banque du Zaire Governor "substantially exceeds the country's financial capacity," and given this high level of obligations, "it is Zaire's intention

Evolution of Medium and Long Term External Public Debt

	<i>(in thousands of \$)</i>			<i>Total medium and long term external public debt</i>
	<i>Principal outstanding</i>	<i>Of which; principal in arrears</i>	<i>Interest in arrears</i>	<i>A+B</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>B</i>	
June 30, 1979	3,654,836	662,317	200,342	3,855,178
December 31, 1980 (1)	4,282,933	17,187	2,766	4,285,699
December 31, 1981 (2)	4,082,374	114,596	60,240	4,142,614

Zaire's Exports
Exports of Gecamines (fob)
(in millions of \$)

	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981(p)</i>
<i>Copper</i>	679	912	726
<i>Cobalt</i>	571	378	156
<i>Other products (1)</i>	49	78	86
<i>Gross total</i>	1,299	1,368	968
<i>Marketing expenses</i>	-211	-240	-174
<i>Net total</i>	1,088	1,128	794

Principal Exports other than those of Gecamines (fob)

	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981(p)</i>
<i>Crude oil</i>			
<i>Volume (thousands of barrels)</i>	7,535	6,534	7,668
<i>Unit price (dollars per barrel)</i>	20.27	34.45	35.67
<i>Value</i>	153	225	273
<i>Coffee (value)</i>	145	163	112
<i>Diamonds (value)</i>	99	96	74
<i>Copper (value)</i>	57	67	59

p = provisional

(1) Includes zinc, silver, gold and cadmium.

Source: Banque du Zaire and IMF

to seek additional debt relief from its creditors during the course of 1982." As the 1981 Paris Club reschedulings were dependent on Zaire's continued permission to draw on the Extended Fund Facility — now withdrawn — it is difficult to see how creditors will be convinced.

At the heart of the problem is an almost complete dependence on the export of primary commodities. Exports of two commodities, copper and cobalt, accounted in 1981 for more than the total of all other exports.

Zaire's internal economy is also in a mess. Inflation is running at over 50 per cent, and marketed agricultural production in 1981 fell. The fall may be more due to farmers' resistance to Government buying agencies than an actual production drop. The authorities have, it will be noted, admitted the corruption in the minerals buying agency, Sozacom, and handed over the delivery role of the agency to Gecamines itself.

Meanwhile, the cutbacks on expenditure forced on the country by the IMF have led to a reduction in food imports.

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

MOBUTU'S OPPONENTS--YAOUNDE, Cameroun, August 3--Opponents of the regime of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko have announced formation of an independent trade union body in the country. In a communique reaching here today, the Federation Syndicale Congolaise, describing itself as the first opposition labour organisation in Zaire, said it would fight the official organisation, which it said was a "Mobutuist instrument aimed at sending the working class to sleep". It called on workers, peasants and public and private sector employees, the "victims of capital" and of General Mobutu's "tyranny", to join the new organisation. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2920, 3 Aug 82 p 21]

CSO: 4700/1753

REGISTRAR GENERAL CONFIRMS REPORTED ELECTIONS SCANDAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

A SCANDAL has been uncovered in which some aspiring candidates are allegedly wooing under-aged youths to obtain national registration cards so that they can vote for them in next year's general elections.

The scandal was confirmed yesterday by registrar-general Mr Edward Mutakwa after visiting the Lusaka provincial registration offices where would-be voters have been converging for cards to enable them to vote.

Mr Mutakwa told the **Times** he discovered the racket when he talked to people at the registration offices to hear their complaints.

"They told me they have been instructed to cheat officers that they are over 18 years when in fact they are not".

The "cheats" had allegedly been told to obtain the cards by some aspiring candidates. Most of the youths are doing Forms Two and Three.

It was difficult for his officers to ascertain the correct ages of the people applying for the cards.

DANISH LOAN AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED TOWARD YEAR'S END

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

A K5 MILLION loan agreement is to be signed between Zambia and Denmark towards the end of this year aimed at assisting various capital projects and the provision of equipment.

This follows successful negotiations held between the two governments for the loan, which will be given with free interest payable in 25 years after a seven year grace period.

Charge d'Affaires at the embassy in Lusaka, Mr Finn Christoffersen said yesterday that three technical advisors from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) were in the country last June to negotiate for the loan for Zambia.

Mr Christoffersen named Chilanga Cement, the Cold Storage Board of Zambia (CSBZ), the Dairy Produce

Board as the companies that will benefit from the loan as well as the Ministry of Health.

"This is the third loan we will be giving Zambia, the first one having been given in 1967 amounting to K4 million. In 1980, we gave Zambia a loan of K7 million and all of them on soft terms", he said.

The Danish diplomat said he expected the K5 million to be signed by November or December after being approved by the Danish parliament in October.

He spoke highly of the "efficient utilisation" of the loans by Zambia from the Royal Danish Government. "My government has specifically singled out Zambia and Malawi as being very efficient in the use of the loans", Mr Christoffersen said.

Because of this efficient use of the loans, Denmark this year wanted to give more money to Zambia than the K5 million but the Zambia authorities did not come up with prepared projects on which to spend it.

"We have now earmarked a further K7 million

to be given next year, which will be the fourth loan so far", the envoy said.

There are many areas in which Denmark can assist Zambia in her development efforts including improvements to the International Airport, the provision of refrigerated trucks, rail wagons, for Zambia Railways and medical equipment for health centres throughout the country.

Companies which gained from the previous loans included, CSBZ, Chilanga Cement, Kafue Textiles, DPB and Zambia Horticultural Products (ZAMHORT).

Meanwhile, Denmark has increased the number of scholarships offered to Zambia from 11 given last year to 20 as from this year, Mr Christoffersen said.

At the moment there are 70 Danish Volunteers working throughout the country in addition to the 40 technical experts seconded to various organisations, institutions and government departments and ministries.

SWEDISH FIRMS OPENING BRANCHES IN ZAMBIA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

FIVE companies from Sweden are to establish branches in Zambia in a move aimed at giving a major boost to the country's economy.

Charge d'Affaires at the Swedish Embassy in Lusaka, Mr Ulf Walden named the companies as FREXPO Development AB, the Import Promotion Office for Products from developing countries (IMPOD), ASGAB, SCANIA and Backlund Trading.

"We hope these companies will come to Zambia as soon as possible. As far as their coming is concerned, we cannot foresee any problems since the companies are very much interested in the Zambian market," he said.

FREXPO, which is represented by EMCO Private Ltd in Harare, Zimbabwe, deals in assorted trade fields and are also consultant partners in the field of energy and agriculture, said Mr Walden.

The Import Promotion office for products from developing countries, a governmental office under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, acts as an intermediary in establishing business contacts between exporters in the developing countries and the Swe-

dish market with the purpose of creating permanent business relations.

Mr Walden described the activities of ASG as mainly concerning transportation and forwarding companies. The group is directly involved in all links of transportation either through road, rail, air or sea. They have offices in USA, Canada, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia, Tanzania and Kenya.

Although Scania's agent in Zambia — Commercial Motors Limited are a well established company in the agricultural and commercial sections, the company would still like to establish its own branch in the country, Mr Walden said.

Backlund Trading, the other company interested in the Zambian market, deals with the transfer of small-scale industrial technology and equipment to developing countries.

Mr Walden said some of these companies were helped to display their goods during the recent Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show in Lusaka recently to facilitate the possibilities of establishing branches here.

WORKERS REFUSE TO RESPOND TO POLITICAL SLOGANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRIME Minister Mundia cancelled his meeting at ROP yesterday after workers he was scheduled to address refused to respond to political slogans.

The workers remained silent when Ndola Urban governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo shouted what has become to be known as the national UNIP slogan: "One Zambia". They were expected to respond "One Nation, one leader, that leader, Dr Kaunda."

Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi took over from Mr Kamalondo to lead the group in chanting the slogan, but the workers this time only mumbled and kept quiet again. This disappointed Mr Mundia and his entourage.

The Prime Minister then took over, but the response was the same.

He turned to ROP general manager Mr Constantine Chimanja and said:

"I'll be coming here as chairman of Zimco, now I am here as prime minister.

"I won't tell you when I am coming as Zimco chairman. I am not happy with what I have seen here. Wherever I have been people have been happy, but not here."

Mr Mundia walked to his car and left for the airport followed by his retinue of Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr Mark Tambatamba, provincial political secretary in the Ministry of National Guidance Mr John Simbotwe, Copperbelt provincial political secretary Mr Pickson Chitambala and other Party and Government leaders.

ZAMBIANS AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDY IN ROMANIA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Aug 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

OVER 20 Zambians have been awarded scholarships to study agricultural management for a year in Romania, charge d'affaires in Zambia, Mr. Gheorghe Lupes said yesterday.

He said this during a Press conference, which was followed by an exhibition of books and art.

Mr. Lupes said because of the good relations existing between his country and Zambia, Romania provided and continues to give assistance in various forms like soft credits, scholarships, technical assistance and special year-long training courses for agricultural and industrial managers.

Many young Zambians are studying at Romanian universities at his government's expense to become doctors, engineers, agronomists and top qualified economists, he said.

"I would like to stress at this point that the great majority of the Zambian youngsters are hardworking, excellent students and some of them are obtaining even better results in their studies than their Romanian and other European colleagues," he said.

He hoped that when the students come back to Zambia they will contribute to Zambia's development in agriculture, industry, medical services and science.

CSO: 4700/1802

CZECHOSLOVAK EXPERTS SAY LUSAKA NEEDS STREETCAR SYSTEM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

LUSAKA needs a tramway transport system, a team of Czechoslovak experts, said yesterday.

"On the basis of the investigations and measurements carried out during the first fortnight of our stay here, we have found that in several directions, the existing traffic flows are heavy enough to justify the construction of a tramway.

"In the long run, taking into account the future development, a tramway network will be an inevitable necessity for the very life of the city", the seven experts said at a Press briefing held at the residence of Czechoslovakia commercial councillor to Zambia Mr Milan Kr.

cma. The experts are in the country to carry out feasibility studies on public transport in the city.

The team is led by Mr Lubomir Ursta from the CKD Praha O.P. Engineering, a major Czechoslovak producer firm of tramways and trolley buses.

Their coming to carry out feasibility studies which Mr Ursta said would last seven months follows the signing of an agreement between the Czechoslovak company

and the National Commission for Development Planning last year.

In a brief statement, the experts said while in the country they would work closely with Lusaka City Council to which the report would be submitted after the studies.

As part of the data collecting exercise, the council has engaged the services of 64 geography students from the University of Zambia (UNZA) who have been placed at strategic locations along the main highways in the capital.

The students working in two shifts, from 06.00 to 12.00 and from 12.00 to 18.00 hours will among other things count and record the number of various means of transport used by people in Lusaka.

These will include private cars, trucks, buses, mini-buses, taxies, motor cyclists, cyclists and pedestrians. It has been found that there are about 90 taxis and mini-bus operators in Lusaka while many people spent a lot of time walking to or from work.

Mr Ursta stressed that the duty of his team was just to carry out the studies and it would be up to the authorities to accept them and choose what means of transport system was suitable for Lusaka.

But he said his company was ready to come and assist in setting up a tramway or trolley buses if asked to do so, as they had established similar transport systems in other countries.

The aim was not to force private transporters out of business, he said adding; "a careful restructuring of the existing bus and mini-bus network will provide them with lucrative routes for feeding the terminals, for ensuring the cross-linkage and area coverage. Particular care will be taken so that nobody loses and the

city gains".

Countries which had earlier rejected the tramway and trolley bus means of transport in Europe, North and South America, North Africa and Asia are now reverting to these systems.

It was economically viable to introduce tramway and trolley buses because electricity was cheaper to use than fuel.

Some of the trolley buses being considered can carry up to 150 people each travelling at 60 to 80 kilometres per hour.

The experts said their approach to the transport system in Lusaka was scientific and economic providing low fares, operational costs and investments while at the same time ensuring efficient service.

During their studies, the experts will work out several alternatives of public transport systems, give comparison and point out the best suitable solution for Lusaka basing it on the Czechoslovak technology.

They will also suggest the use of local products and labour.

LACK OF FUEL SUSPENDS AIR ZAIRE FLIGHTS TO ZAMBIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

AIR Zaire has suspended its flights to Zambia because of lack of fuel, said acting regional manager Mr Muasa-h Tchimanga in Lusaka yesterday.

He said his management had been locked in talks with Zambia Airways to find alternative means of serving air passengers between Zaire and Zambia in accordance with a pool agreement signed between the two airlines.

Air Zaire had resumed its flights to Zambia on May 1, after nearly ten years of suspension. The move was considered as a step forward towards restoring the once shattered commercial marriage between the two countries.

As the Zairean Boeing 737

airliner touched down at the Lusaka International Airport to mark the resumption of the flight, a crowd of Zaireans danced to the throbbing drums and music of their homeland.

The survey had indicated that the weekly flight between Lusaka, Ndola and Lubumbashi would later need reinforcement to cope with the expected influx of travellers on the route.

The Zairean airline, with a symbolic winged leopard, was to operate alone and if traffic proved heavy it would be the turn of Zambia Airways to introduce the second flight in three months.

Air Zaire commercial director Mr Minkwene Ngawala said then that he was happy with the move to resume the flight between the two countries, saying it was a result of his airline's close association with Zambia Airways.

Yesterday Mr Tchimanga regretted that Air Zaire suspended its resumed flight to Zambia on July 25 because of a critical shortage of fuel in Zaire.

The problem had been worsened by the fact that Air Zaire was not allowed to pay for fuel in Zambia currency.

According to the pool agreement, Zambia Airways can start flights to Lubumbashi if the other partner fails to operate, he said.

Mr Tchimanga said Air Zaire had some money in the pipeline with the Bank of Zambia which could be used to pay for fuel in Zambia and he hoped that the problem would be solved soon.

He said it was unfortunate that the flight was suspended at a time when prospective travellers were becoming familiar with the service between the two countries.

CSO: 4700/1802

BRIEFS

HYDROCARBON PROSPECTING--The Ministry of Mines yesterday signed the second of several agreements to be signed for the prospecting of hydrocarbons in the Western Province. The agreement was signed between the ministry and geo-survey international, which will carry out the flying surveys of sedimentary bases in the area. Acting director of the geological survey department Mr Nick Money signed for the ministry while Dr Allen Johnson, chief geologist, and exploration manager, signed for Geo Survey. Last month the ministry signed the first of the agreements with Edcon Incorporated, an American firm which will supervise the aerial survey. This firm will then interpret the findings of the survey and prepare a report on the results. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Aug 82 p 1]

SUFFICIENT MAIZE IN KALOMO--Kalomo governor Mr Nathan Siafwa has assured Party Secretary-General Mulemba that his district had enough maize to meet the shortfall caused by the draught. Earlier, Mr Mulemba pledged that the Party and its Government would help the people of Kalomo who are faced with a critical shortage of water as a result of the draught. They were speaking at a meeting of heads of Government departments and parastatal organisations, businessmen and farmers, chiefs and Party officials at the Catholic hall yesterday. Mr Siafwa told the Party chief that the district needed 100,000 bags of maize to meet the shortfall and it had bought 174,000 bags. "We have taken measures to sustain the shortfall in maize and the situation should not cause alarm to anybody within or outside the district because it is under control." The governor added that the district had no answer to the water crisis following the drying of all rivers, wells and boreholes and appealed to the Party and its Government for help.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1802

DUSK-TO-DAWN CURFEW AROUND ZBC COMPLEX REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO. — Police have imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew around the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation's Montrose studios in Bulawayo.

The curfew came into effect at 6 pm on Wednesday night.

There is to be no movement in the area between 6 pm and 6 am, except for security forces guarding the complex and ZBC employees reporting on and off duty.

Vehicle and pedestrian traffic are to keep to tarmac roads and a warning has been issued to the public that nobody should use the bush paths near the complex fence.

The curfew had been found necessary to protect the public and public property, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Bulawayo is the provincial capital of Matabeleland province

focus of the country's biggest manhunt for gunmen and six foreign tourists they have been holding hostage for four weeks.

It has also been the scene of a wave of lawlessness since Opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, whose tribal support comes from the minority Matabele people of the province, was fired from the coalition government on February 17 for allegedly plotting to overthrow Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

The six foreigners — two Americans, two Australians and two Britons were seized by gunmen 60 km north of Bulawayo on July 23. Their captors, believed ex-guerrillas loyal to Mr Nkomo, demanded the release of political detainees.

A security force spokesman said yesterday the month-long search

by 2 000 troops and police, was continuing.

An army spokesman said three dissidents, official terminology for Nkomo ex-guerrillas, had been killed by troops near Nkai, north of Bulawayo and east of the search area. But they were not thought linked to the kidnappings.

Two automatic rifles, magazines and a bayonet were recovered from the bodies along with an identity card belonging to a White farmer, Mr Philip Elman-Brown, killed early this month.

In the same area dissidents destroyed trucks and tractors at a sawmill, putting the mill's future operation in jeopardy.

The bandits ordered staff to help them pour petrol over the vehicles and then set them alight. — Sapa-AP Reuter.

CSO: 4700/1796

DEPARTURE OF NORTH KOREAN MILITARY INSTRUCTORS REPORTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 4 Aug 82 p 8

[Text]

ZIMBABWE: GOODBYE TO THE PYONGYANG MEN. All but three of the 106 North Korean military instructors brought in a year ago to train the élite armour-supported and ZANU-manned Fifth Brigade have left after an apparent fiasco in Mozambique. We understand that in May and June, acting probably on orders direct from Robert Mugabe, Korean officers led a Fifth Brigade counter-insurgency unit (probably one battalion – about 1,000 men) into Manica and/or Sofala province in Mozambique to help *Frelimo* contain the MNR (see previous issue and this issue, page 5). The unit is reported to have been badly bloodied in two fierce fire-fights before being withdrawn in disgrace.

The military verdict is that the North Koreans' abilities were greatly overestimated. After 10 months of training, the Fifth Brigade looked technically bad, ill-disciplined, low on morale and hopeless in the sort of counter-insurgency operations they are meant to tackle. (In Mozambique a number of them came close to mutiny).

Initially the deal with North Korea looked good. Following the instructors came T-54 tanks, armoured personnel carriers and artillery. Valued at 12.5m Zimbabwe dollars (Z\$), the hardware was an unconditional gift. Zimbabwe had to pay the instructors' salaries – at the North Korean going rate, which works out at Z\$22,000 for a major general – and provide all facilities, transport and food. While in Harare the Korean officers were billeted in a mansion with a swimming pool and tennis court on Baines Avenue near the city centre.

But from the start the Koreans made few friends. House servants attached to their training camp in the Inyanga mountains in the east complained to their local ZANU(PI) office that they were being worked from dawn to 21.00hrs without meal breaks. The officers even demanded that special food be imported for them from North Korea. Various people, including at least two parties of foreign tourists, were beaten up by Fifth Brigade soldiers for allegedly spying on the Inyanga camp. The discovery recently of three white corpses not far away may be connected. It did not help Mugabe's defence of the concept of an élite army unit outside the command structure of the rest of the armed forces.

In response to opposition claims that the Fifth Brigade was designed as a praetorian guard to impose and then enforce a one-party state, Mugabe said that the brigade's purpose was to defend the country against South Africa and control internal dissidents (i.e. ZAPU politicians and ZIPRA soldiers). Although several Fifth Brigade units have operated in Matabeleland, there is no sign that any of its units have been sent to hunt the six foreign tourists abducted by ZIPRA guerrillas on 23 July. The First Paratroop Battalion has got the job instead. (Commanded by Col. Lionel Dyke, who led the bloody operation to end the

March 1981 ZANU-ZIPRA battle in Bulawayo, the battalion comprises former Rhodesian SAS and Selous Scouts).

Following the Mozambique escapade it was mutually agreed that the North Koreans go home – to the evident delight of the latter **Britain** has now been asked to take over Fifth Brigade training. The request is well on its way to being accepted. That will mean NATO weapons and the British training manual for the Fifth Brigade, and, from the British angle, a delay in the British Military Advisory and Training Team plan to reduce its staff from 150 to 68 this financial year (AC Vol 23 No 5) ●

CSO: 4700/1748

BRIEFS

SCOTT ELECTED--Harare--Newly elected Senator Mrs Esme Scott has joined the nine-man independent parliamentary group, its leader, Mr Chris Andersen, said in Harare yesterday. He said Mrs Scott, who beat Republican Front candidate and party chairman Mr Geoff Kluckow by one vote, will strengthen the group and enhance its influence in representing the views of the White community. "Mrs Scott was particularly active in women's community affairs and was well supported in Bulawayo where her nomination paper was signed by many prominent people," he said. Mr Andersen, who is the Minister of State for the Public Service, denied the election of Mrs Scott had been irregular. He said the RF leader, Mr Ian Smith and other members of his party had, in fact, unsuccessfully tried to persuade some independent MPs not to vote for Mrs Scott.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 p 12]

RF DEFEAT--Harare--A Minister criticised the Republican Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, in an interview published yesterday for saying the Government had caused his party's defeat in the Senate election on Tuesday. The Minister of Justice, Mr Simbi Mubako, said he was astounded by Mr Smith's allegations that the Government had had a hand in the defeat of his party. "His charges against the Government are completely without foundation. He is finding someone to blame for the faults of his own party." An independent, Mrs Esme Scott beat the RF candidate and chairman, Mr Geoff Kluckow, by one vote. She polled nine against eight to win the seat left vacant by Air Marshal Archie Wilson. "What I can read is that Mr Smith is very much annoyed that his party has lost. He is worried that the fortunes of his party are crumbling," Mr Mubako said. Commenting on Mr Smith's complaint that the detained RF Member of Parliament, Mr Wally Stuttaford was not allowed out of prison to vote, he said there was no justification in law for a person in custody and who had been refused bail to be allowed out.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 82 p 13]

'SA SPIES' IN COURT--HARARE--Two former members of the Central Intelligence Organisation, Mr Philip Edward Hartleybury and Mr Colin David Evans, appeared briefly at the Harare Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with allegations of contravening the Official Secrets Act. They were not charged or asked to plead and the magistrate, Mr Misheck Chada, remanded them in custody until September 1. Mr Hartleybury, of Bluff Hill, Harare and Mr Evans, of Marlborough, Harare, are alleged to have been involved in a South African spy ring operating in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 82 p 8]

END

CSO: 4700/1744